Read "Deported: The History of an American Family" on the Feature Page Today

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New York: Partly Cloudy Thursday.

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# CLUB STRIKERS FIGHTING NRA, WHALEN DEMANDS

## A Bad Excuse

STILL another theory has been uncovered which serves as an excuse for the failure of some comrades to work energetically for the building of the DAILY WORKER.

These comrades, when urged to sell the "DAILY" in their trade union, fraternal organization or other workers' groups, replied that this could not be done. They would be "exposed", they thought. Let "outsiders"—the Volunteers, Red Builders or what not, sell the paper; we cannot, they said.

The result: strikes without the DAILY WORKER; concentration factories without the "DAILY"; trade unions, fraternal organizations and workers' meetings also without the DAILY WORKER.

What in very rare cases is tactically necessary, thereby becomes a general excuse, an opportunist justification for what amounts to sabotage of the Daily Worker's effort to become a mass paper.

SUCH "theories" should be energetically combatted. The left trade union leaders and the editors of the trade union papers can quickly break this down if they try. Our comrades, Party and trade union members and Daily Worker readers, should be taught to themselves assume the responsibility for the sale of the paper. They should not rely on someone being sent from the DAILY WORKER office. Rather they should come to our district office themselves, get the paper and sell them during strikes and at all workers' meetings. If there is no office in your locality, a bundle of papers can be ordered direct from New York. In any case our joint aim should be to have the DAILY WORKER on sale wherever workers gather.

How will this "expose" our comrades? It will only cause them to stand out as the best fighters for the workers. It will lead only to a strengthening of the influence and to a broader circulation for their paper.

## NRA Labor Lieutenants

TWO state conventions of the A. F. of L. have been held since the NRA was passed. Both the Massachusetts and the New York conventions were used by the A. F. of L. leaders to drum up support for the Roosevelt program, and to keep back struggles.

In the Massachusetts convention, delegates, close to the rank and file, let loose a tirade of complaints against starvation wages and miserable conditions springing from the codes. But the lieutenants of William Green and the bosses did all they could to keep the struggle within the bounds set by the Blue Buzzard. They tried to direct the complaints and discontent against individual bosses "who were not living up to the NRA," instead of the NRA itself which was actually responsible.

In the New York state convention, in order to avoid any unpleasant words about the NRA, President Sullivan lined up a battery of state capitalist politicians as opening speakers. When they got through spouting, the impression created was that any resistance to the NRA was treason. They were told that all the workers should do is sit tight and let Roosevelt carry through his program. They talked as if Roosevelt had the crisis already solved, and nothing should be done about the millions of unemployed.

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BOTH A. F. of L. conventions are preparatory to the national convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in October. They are working up to this high point of ballyhoo in which Green and Lewis will parade Roosevelt as the hero of labor. But it will all be done to drown out the most piercing demand of the American working class—the need for unemployment insurance to keep millions from starvation. Green will mobilize the convention to carry out Roosevelt's no-strike edict.

Even within the ranks of the delegates of these conventions, plenty of opposition was expressed. It had no leadership and no program. Hence it was trampled down by the NRA bandwagon. In this respect, we must point out that our effort in the local A. F. of L. unions to elect delegates to sound the voice of struggle against the NRA, was practically nil.

As the A. F. of L. tightens its machine for strikebreaking to help the NRA, the efforts to build a united front of struggle, to mobilize the great masses in all trade unions who are actually struggling now, and will fight still more as the codes batter their living standards down more, must be increased a thousand fold.

That is the task which the 1,000 delegates at the Cleveland united front trade union conference on August 26-27 are undertaking.

## In the Name of God

WHENEVER the government has a particularly raw deal to put over on the workers, it calls in the preachers, and makes them an adjunct of its propaganda department.

It was so during the war, when the "vicars of God" whooped it up for slaughter in almost every pulpit of the country.

It is so today, when the government has its wage-cutting, worker-enslaving National Recovery Act to put across.

The preachers of the nation are being lined up everywhere to bring forward the National Slavery Act as the will of God, before their congregations. Grover Whalen in New York triumphantly announces that clergymen of every denomination will spread the doctrine of the NRA from hundreds of pulpits in and around New York.

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LET the steel workers, the mine workers, the navy yard workers, the needle trade workers ask their preachers, priests, and rabbis, who praise the NRA, to explain how it is that this beneficient scheme cuts their wages, subjects them to inhuman speed-up, in certain cases lays them off, in almost every case lowers their standards of living, and invariably seeks to deliver the workers bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of their bosses.

## Caught Between the Scissors

THE rosy castle of the NRA publicity machines are beginning to crack. What these magical codes will mean in the lives of millions of unskilled American workers the following figures show:

**In 1926, the average worker got 50 hours a week work. In June, this year, he worked only 43 hours. And the Roosevelt codes provide for only 40 hours a week.**

These reductions are not the blessings they seem.

They are vicious wage cuts, since the reductions in working time mean proportional slashes in wages. The capitalist class does not reduce hours to benefit the workers. It does it to grind them down still more.

Now the admitted purpose of the Roosevelt government is to raise the retail prices of everyday necessities to the level of 1926. **The incomes of the workers are beaten down by wage cuts and restrictions of work time, but the prices are jacked up back to the high 1926 levels!**

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THIS means the legalisation of permanent starvation level of starvation for the millions of unskilled workers and their families. **This means that the working class is caught in a scissors of rising prices and falling wages.**

In the factories the same story is true. From California comes the news that average weekly earnings in the factories during July showed a further drop of 3.4 per cent.

No jobs. Hunger. Wage cuts and speed-up. This is actuality behind the syrupy promises of the Roosevelt NRA salesmen.

**Against this permanent, legalized starvation, the workers oppose their demand for Unemployment Insurance at full wages to be paid by the Federal government and the employers.**

Only the daily fight for this major demand of the working class can break the starvation plans of the rich employers!

## NRA Preparing for Workers' Disillusionment With Codes

### Ex-Governor Smith Warns Against 'Too Much Enthusiasm'

#### Declares NRA Codes Are a "Doubtful Experiment"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Faced with mounting evidence of hardship, and the failure to improve conditions, the NRA Administration, in addition to prominent Democratic politicians, is preparing for the eventual disillusionment of the workers with the codes by issuing warnings that not too much is to be expected from their application.

General Johnson, Alfred E. Smith, and Johnson's assihtant, A. D. Whiteside, emphasized that the boycotts originally proposed by the NRA Administration would no longer be permitted. Former Governor Smith warned, in a speech over a nation-wide radio net work, that no one should take "too seriously the excessive enthusiasm of those supporting the codes. He pointed out that the whole code system was "an experiment of doubtful success."

The other speakers repeated these ideas, making it clear that leading Democratic politicians are already being goomed to head off the resentment and discontent which will be expected to arise inevitably as the promised benefits of the NRA codes do not materialize.

Senator Dickinson, of Iowa, and keynoter for the last Republiian Convention, repeated these warnings, saying that "Open criticism of the government would soon appear."

### Negro Lynched In Decatur; Attempt to Lynch Second

#### Armed Gang Makes 3 Attempts on Life of Framed Negro

DECATUR, Ala., Aug. 23.—Armed gangs, following the example set at Tuscaloosa, lynched one Negro here Monday and three times attempted to lynch a second.

This is the town where the re-trial of Heywood Patterson, Scottsboro boy, was held last April, and to which Judge James E. Horton and Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., insist the nine innocent Scottsboro boys be brought for a third trial in October.

James Royal was lynched by the gang Monday night, after Thomas Brown, framed on a charge of attacking a white woman, was moved from the flimsy jail to Huntsville. The lynchers attempted to storm the jail. When they discovered Brown had been moved to Huntsville, they went there in cars and demanded that he be turned over to them. In the face of the nation-wide protest against the Tuscaloosa lynchings, Sheriff Ben Giles was afraid to do this. The lynchers departed with a threat that they would return "a thousand strong," though it was doubted whether that many members of the white lynch ruling class could be mustered.

They returned a second time, but were again disappointed as Sheriff Giles feared to turn Brown over to them.

In Decatur, the lynchers were permitted to search the jail, the same one in which the Scottsboro boys were held last April, to prove that Brown had been taken away.

At the time of the Scottsboro trial here, the jail was described as one "which could be broken into with a teaspoon," by authorities. It is used only for Negroes, all white prisoners being taken to Huntsville.

No charge had been placed against Royal, and authorities suppressed all details connected with his lynching, except that he was shot to death, near the place where Brown had been arrested.

#### Five Are Killed in Japanese War Games.

**TOKIO, Japan.—Five men were killed and six injured in Japanese navy maneuvers ending Aug. 21, a belated dispatch reported yesterday. High waves and the loss of one seaplane accounted for the deaths.**

### Special Page on Coal In Saturday's "Daily"

**Coal is the storm-center of the NRA. A full page of special articles on the coal industry will be a feature of this Saturday's Daily Worker. Order your bundles now.**

### NRA to Try Credit Expansion Plan That Failed Under Hoover

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The NRA administration is attempting to repeat the experiment of forced credit expansion that failed so completely in the Hoover administration, General Johnson disclosed today.**

**He said that the banks are not lending enough money to business. Realizing that banks cannot lend money where there is little likelihood of profit, Johnson tempered his request to the banks for easier credit by saying, that he was sympathetic to the plight of the banks in their reluctance to take bad banking risks. "I don't believe anybody can force credit," he said.**

**Nevertheless, he urged the forcing of credit by appealing to the bankers to lend "on faith," a request he knows will not be heeded.**

### Retail Prices of Bread, Coal Rising Gov't Figures Show

#### Bread Adulterated to Escape Higher Wheat Prices, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — The price of bread all over the country showed an average increase in price of 1.3 cents a pound, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported today.

Government officials warned that in addition to rapid increases in bread prices, consumers must be on guard against the increasing tendency to adulterate the quality of bread in order to maintain profits in the face of the rising prices of wheat and grains.

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CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Increases of 75 cents a ton in the retail price of coal have been announced by the coal companies and coal merchants

### 3000 Navy Yd. Men Protest Roosevelt's Order to Slash Pay

#### President Says It Is Only "Temporary" Measure

NEW YORK. — Three thousand Brooklyn Navy Yard workers met last night at the yards to protest a wage cut ordered by Secretary of the Navy Swanson. Roosevelt approved the pay cut, saying it was "a temporary measure."

The men were put on a five-day week schedule, and their pay was cut accordingly.

A resolution of protest was adopted to be sent to President Roosevelt. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Division of the A. F. of L., a member of Roosevelt's labor advisory board, was on hand to keep the men from preparing for strike.

The cut in the navy yard ordered by Roosevelt, is a cue to all bosses on how to apply the NRA.

### "Nazis In America" In "Daily" Saturday

**Beginning in Saturday's issue, the Daily Worker will publish a series of articles on the Nazis in America, an exposure by a formerly active member of Adolf Hitler's New York organization.**

### 20 Marine Workers Put Their Demands to General Johnson

#### Delegates Asked to See Fish; "We Want Jobs," They Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A delegation of 20 seamen and dockers from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore called at the office of General Johnson today and demanded a hearing on the code drawn up by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and adopted at numerous meetings of seamen and longshoremen.

They were referred to Edward F. McGrady, assistant administrator for labor, and later with General Johnson himself.

They presented a code demanding a maximum of 40 hours' work per week for seamen with a guaranteed annual wage of $800.

All of the delegates were dressed in their working clothes, having come right off the ships, docks or from the flop houses, where the unemployed seamen live.

One of the officials invited the delegation to visit the Department of Commerce Aquarium.

What we want is jobs," said one of the delegates. "We ain't interested in looking at fish right now."

### Republic Steel Men Win New Pay Raise; Resist 10-Hour Day

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Further action yesterday of the men in the chipping department of the Donner plant of the Republic Steel Co., resulted in a raise in tonnage rates in addition to the previous raise, which guaranteed minimum hourly rates.**

**This makes the total increase 10 cents per hour affecting directly 700 workers.**

**The Republic Steel Co. is now trying to change the working schedule from eight hours, five days a week, to ten hours four days a week. The men are resisting this move.**

**The Bethlehem Steel Corporation this week changed from eight hours, five days a week, to ten hours four days. This is the first effect of the code. It cheapens the operating expense.**

**Two hundred and thirty-five workers of the Republic Steel plant signed applications for membership in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. They came to the union office this morning. Twelve hundred and fifty admission cards for two Sunday meetings of the Donner plant men were issued.**

## EXTRA!

### 50 Girl Workers Poisoned By Food

**NEW YORK.—Fifty girls employed at Dun and Bradstreets a credit reporting agency at 290 Broadway, were poisoned after eating portions of egg salad served them. It is believed the egg-salad came from the firm's cafeteria.**

**The girls were rushed to Beekman Street Hospital. Ten or twelve are in a serious condition.**

### Five Years for Talks About Soviet Union

**KOTKA, Finland.—Erkki Ojanen, a seaman, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude here for describing, in personal conversations with workers, his impressions of conditions in the Soviet Union.**

At Washington Hearings

The delegation of dressmakers who presented the demands of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at the dress code hearings in Washington. From left to right: Rose Janos, Irving Potash, Mary Nigrelli, Ben Gold, Richard Fellops, Rose Wortis and Louis Creditor.

## Shoe Strike Sweeps City As 4 Big Factories Join

### Workers March Out of Shops Undaunted by Display of Machine Guns, Tear Gas Bombs

**NEW YORK.—Not a wheel of machinery turned today in four of the largest shoe factories in the city as the workers of the Delman Shoe Co., the Romeno Valli Shoe Co., the La Dresti Shoe Co. and the Dan Polter Delicia Shoe Co. came out on strike. The shoe strikes are spreading throughout the city like a prairie fire with thousands of shoe workers in the shops** preparing to struggle for improvements in their conditions.

In each of the four factories just struck the workers through their elected committee are placing demands to the bosses for a 40 hour week for a period of six weeks and a 35 hour week thereafter, for a wage increase that will assure $1.25 to $1 an hour for skilled workers, between 60 cents and 75 cents for semi-skilled, and 45 to 60 cents for unskilled workers and for a closed union shop and an agreement with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union.

Police with drawn pistols, motorcycle cops and tear gas bomb equipment and poised machine guns greeted a picket line of 1,000 workers who came to call the workers of the Dan Polter shop, one of the largest shoe shops in the city on strike. The workers of the shop, undaunted by the display of terror marched out and joined their fellow strikers.

An elderly shoe striker of the Weisman Sass shop was severely beaten up yesterday by gangsters hired by the Board of Trade to help break the shoe strike. When the Jackson Stitchdown workers went on strike this week, 25 gangsters hired by the bosses attacked the workers but the gangsters suffered a decisive defeat. One striker suffered a scalp wound which required medical attention.

### Storm Bound Liner Sinking, Sends SOS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Radio reports received indicate that the steamship Amelia has reached the endangered coastal ship, Madison and is standing by in the immediate vicinity. Fears for the safety of the 37 passengers and crew of 50 on board was expressed earlier when SOS calls were received telling that she was in the grip of a hurricane off Cape Charles and that her superstructure was badly damaged

A dredge went down in Chesapeake Bay in sight of a Coast Guard patrol boat in the hurricane that is sweeping the coast along North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. It is believed that many of the 30 men aboard were lost.

### Cuban Chief Fears Communist Party's Growing Influence

#### Large Demonstrations Led by Party Held Every Day

HAVANA, Aug. 23. — The only force feared by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Wall Street's puppet president of Cuba, is the growing mass activities and influence of the Communist Party, it was said by government officials yesterday.

The influence of the Party is especially strong in Santiago, capital of Oriente province, where large mass meetings and demonstrations are held daily under the leadership of the Communists.

Thousands of handbills distributed in Havana today call for a demonstration before the capitol, in protest against the government's obedience to American imperialism.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court will decide on Friday whether to demand extradition of former president Machado, to face trial on many charges, from murder to malfeasance.

Guillermo Urrutia, former Havana district commissioner, committed suicide. Seventy-eight of Machado's Porristas are reported to be held in Principe fortress.

### Lawyers In Capital Demand Negro Rights

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A committee of seven lawyers, including Samuel Liebowitz, Scottsboro attorney and Allan Taub, organized under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, and the American Civil Liberties Union, left New York for Washington Wednesday, to demand of Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings that the federal government enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments in Alabama, it was announced today.

The delegation was formed as a result of the lynching of Dan Pippen, Jr., and A. T. Harden, Negroes, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on Aug. 13.

## THREATENS SHOE UNION ON STRIKE

### Answers Plea of N. Y. Shoe Bosses With Promise of Police

**NEW YORK. — As he departed for Washington late yesterday afternoon, Grover Whalen, city chairman of the NRA administration, bared his teeth, showing what he has in store for workers who dare to resist the wage-cutting of the codes.**

**He issued a warning that the NRA administration would not hesitate to use police clubs and terrorism to break any workers' resistance to the codes.**

His grim warning was directed especially against strikes led by "red" unions. Whalen said:

**"No Communist union will be permitted to interfere with workers or employers who have signed up with the NRA. Workers who desire to return to their jobs will receive the protection of Federal, State, and municipal authorities."**

Continuing his threats of government violence against striking workers Whalen declared.

The NRA will not tolerate any interference with the President's program by 'red' unions."

**Heeds Bosses Plea**

Whalen's threats of police terrorism were prompted by the appeals of the Shoe Manufacturer's Association of New York who have been unable to break the strike of the shoe workers led by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

Close to 7,500 shoe and slipper workers are now on strike, with four of the city's largest factories going on strike yesterday.

Whalen played a prominent part in co-operating with the ILGWU officials in concluding the recent New York Dress strike.

**Implicated in "Red" Plot Forgery**

He gained nation-wide notoriety as the sponsor of a crudely forged "red" plot document in 1930. In that year on March 6, as Police Commissioner of the City, he ordered one of the most brutal attacks on an unemployed demonstration in the history of the City. Later Whalen boasted of how he had planted agent-provacateurs among the ranks of the jobless workers to give the pretext for the assault.

This attack led to arrest and jailing of William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, and Israel Amter.

The indignation of the workers and the people of the City forced Whalen's resignation not long after.

### Mellon Coal Mine Fires 2; 1,000 Go On Strike Again

#### NRA Rushes Conciliator to Fool Men Back to the Pitts

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23. — More than 1,000 miners at the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal Company's Montour Mine No. 10 went on strike today for the fourth time in a month.

The men walked out when the company fired two miners. This is the most important strike since 60,000 miners returned to work under pressure of Roosevelt, Green and Lewis. The miners were promised that there would be no discrimination. Instead, miners have been fired repeatedly for belonging to trade unions.

Mass protest meetings are being arranged throughout the Pittsburgh area. The miners everywhere are being called on to call sympathetic strikes.

John F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, working with the N. R. A., is rushing into the coal fields in an effort to fool the men back into the pits again.

### 2,000 Virginia Miners Strike, Despite N.R.A.

**NORTON, Va., Aug. 23. — Over 2,000 miners in Lee County walked out on strike here yesterday. Miners throughout the Virginia fields are active, demanding higher wages.**

## S. P. World Meet Seeks to Explain Away Its Crisis

### Little Criticism, Many Excuses for German Betrayal

PARIS, Aug. 23—Meeting under conditions of extreme crisis in all its sections, the world congress of the Second Labor and Socialist International strove on its second day to conjure away its critical state with a little criticism and thick layers of excuses for its betrayal of the working classes.

The question of the betrayal of the German workers by the Socialist Party leadership, and the increasing pressure of the rank and file of the party for a united front of action with the sections of the Communist International are the centers of discussion.

Emile Vandervelde, international chairman, excused the German Socialists with the explanation that they had been so busy with day-to-day problems that they had "failed to formulate general policies." and launched a bitter attack on the Communist International.

**Otto Wels Welcomed**

Otto Wels, general chairman of the German S. P., who resigned from the Second International under pressure from Hitler, was a welcome delegate. After saying he was "willing to admit certain mistakes," he laid the blame for Hitlerism on the "inhumaneness" of the Allies, and on the Communist Party which, he said, compelled the Socialists to vote for Hindenburg. But he justified this too, in support of the "lesser evil" theory declaring that if Hindenburg had not been elected, Hitler would have come to power sooner.

The question of the united front, offered many times by the Communist Parties and the Communist International, and consistently refused by the Socialists, has an important place on the agenda. Pietro Ninni, an Italian delegate, will bring forward a resolution for a conference with the Communist International to discuss joint action.

There is no intention among the delegates to carry out a united front of struggle with the Communists, but it is necessary to appease the insistent demand of the Socialist workers for join action by carrying on a debate in which a certain number of delegates will speak in favor of it.

**Americans To Praise NRA**

The American delegation is said to be divided on this issue. The nature of this division is made clear by the fact that David Levinson, who recently took the lead in sabotaging the U. S. Congress Against War by withdrawing after going through the motions of entering the united front, is one of the Americans reported in favor of a conference with the Comintern on the question of united action.

The other American delegates are Judge Jacob Panken of New York, Clarence Senior, David Felix, Herman Kobbe, and Professor Maynard Kruger.

Panken is openly opposed to the united front, while the others claim to favor it.

Panken and Kruger are scheduled to address the congress on the National Recovery Act, which many Socialist parties regard as a progressive, socialist measure. Kruger is reported as supporting the NRA.

### Prepare Maneuvers to Discredit United Front

# SOCIALIST MAYOR ASKS 25 PER CENT WAGE CUT TO MEET BANK LOANS

## Recall of Mayor Hoan Pressed by Real Estate Cliques Demanding More Wage Cuts and Rivals for Political Plums

**MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—A movement has developed to recall from office Mayor Hoan, Socialist Mayor for the last seventeen years. Hoan joined the Socialist Party under the guidance of the late Victor Berger, Socialist Representative in Congress.**

**Hoan's friends say that the movement has been initiated by real estate** dealers who are behind in their taxes.

Actually, the movement is being led by two groups. One is the Real Estate crowd whose appetite for wage cuts in the City payroll has been whetted by Hoans' apparent willingness to guarantee the payments to the bankers. The other group is the clique of city politicians who are fighting with the Hoan machine for places on the payroll.

**Cut Wages**

Recently the Socialist administration led by Hoan, instituted a "voluntary" ten per cent cut in the wages of city employees.

According to the World-Telegram Hoan then proposed that all city workers be put on a thirty hour week, with a 25 per cent cut in wages. In defense of this wage-cutting measure, Hoan claimed that the city would be able to hire 2,500 more workers. It was clear that Hoan was proposing the "stagger plan" for the City employees.

**Protects Bankers**

Meanwhile, the city's treasury was running low, Hoan and his Socialist administration were confronted with two alternatives, either to pay the interest to the bankers on their loans, or to reduce the wages of the city employees. Hoan chose the first course. During the months of April, May and June, the city workers got no pay, while the loans and interest to the bankers were paid.

Hoan proposed to pay the workers in scrip. His plan was not accepted.

Hoan and his administration have resorted to the issuance of bonds to meet the intensifying crisis in the city finances. But this has placed the City even more firmly in the grip of the bankers.

Many demonstrations of unemployed workers demanding that all payments to the bankers be stopped in order to pay adequate relief and to avoid wage cuts, have been clubbed by the Milwaukee police at the orders of Socialist Police Chiefs in the Hoan administration.

# 200 Pressers March On NRA to Protest High Dues of ILGW

## 10 Open Shops Strike Again to Enforce Agreement

NEW YORK.—A march of 200 pressers to N. R. A. headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania to protest against the exorbitant dues demanded by the International officials before jobs are made available marked the high point in the developments in the dress strike situation yesterday. The march was led by the Needle Trades Unemployed Council. Dressmakers in ten more open shops struck again when bosses refused to grant conditions on the basis of the terms of the strike settlement. The dressmakers came to the strike halls o f the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for assistance in gaining the conditions promised in the agreement. Contractors are reported as telling the workers that they are not getting any more from the jobbers and therefore cannot raise wages. At the same time settlements in more than 20 shops were effected through the Industrial Unions resulting in real gains for the workers.

Pressers, many of them jobless for a long period and starving, joined the march to the N. R. A. headquarters yesterday after officials of the I. L. G. W. U. demanded a sum of $76.50 for a union book and a job. For a first payment $26.50 is demanded by the officials In addition workers are compelled to appear before a special board and if they are not found satisfactory to the Board they may lose their $26 and their job. In this manner the I. L. G. W. officials are outdoing the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in fleecing the workers. The finishers are also being held up for dues, and are being forced to pay $19.50 for a union book and a job.

At N. R. A. headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania, J. Kener, head of the complaint department received a committee of 60 workers. Kener refused to believe the pressers and demanded affidavits in proof. Within two hours fifty affidavits were sworn out by pressers testifying to the racketeering activities of the I. L. G. W. officials. Kener promised some action.

An outraged rank and file presser, when asked for his $26.50 at the I. L. G. W. headquarters yesterday, replied by giving Breslau, the manager of the union and one of the chief racketeers, a good panning.

Another demonstration of pressers will take place tomorrow at the Hotel Pennsylvania to demand that Kener keep his promise.

The United Association of Dress Manufacturers the contractors of the dress industry, are reported to have ratified the dress strike settlement after having agreed provisionally to 35 per cent for overhead and profit to be paid by the jobber. This agreement between the jobbers and contractors remains in effect for two weeks, after which a permanent figure will be set.

# Anti-Deportation Meeting August 26

NEW YORK.—A New York conference of representatives of organizations to plan work for the protection of foreign-born workers against the terror drive which is intensifying under Roosevelt and Perkins' N.R.A. will be held Saturday, August 26, at one o'clock, in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. The conference, to which all organizations of workers are urged to send representatives, is called by the New York District Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

"Deportation for American born and naturalized citizens is not a remote idea," T. J. McHenry, national secretary of the committee said today. "Only a firm resistance to the deportation terror against the foreign-born can prevent this development. American workers, and especially Negroes, should be vitally interested in this question.

The comment was made on the basis of the Fish Committee to the last congress, and of more recent statements by Ex-Police-Commissioner Mulrooney, now head of the state beer commission.

Organizations are urged to send donations with their delegates, to help the fight against the deportation of such militant working-class fighters as Jack Schneider, of the Needle Trades Union, Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners' Union, Antonoff and William Zazuliak of the Auto Workers Union, and others, in the statement issued by McHenry.

# PAINTERS REJECT MOVE FOR TAX

NEW YORK.—A revolt against the high handed action of Painters' District Council officials in putting over a 50 cent daily tax on the membership among other decisions made at the recent Mecca Temple meeting is growing apace as local after local refuses to accept the decisions.

The latest local to act is Painters local 499, which unanimously adopted a protest against the District Council's action at its last membership meeting, and forwarded this protest to the General secretary of the Union with the demand that the District Council be restrained from all actions based on the decisions.

The protest by Local No. 499 charges that the office of District Council No. 9, "intentionally changed the order of propositions to be voted upon with the purpose of confusing the membership . . . that the vote on the propositions was taken following a disturbance caused by Vice-President Ackerly attempting to speak, a disturbance which was used, under the pretext of creating order, to beat up some of the members and to intimidate the majority into voting for the propositions, without the membership knowing exactly what they were voting on at the time."

## How to Help Build the Daily Worker

If you are already a reader of the Daily Worker,

1—Induce your fellow workers, in the shop and your neighborhood to start reading the "Daily" and make arrangements with the newsstands for as many orders as you secure, and notify us about the address, so that we may deliver them.

2—Papers can also be delivered to homes by carriers at the rate of 15 cents per week.

3—Secure steady donations even for the smallest amount of 10 cents per week, for the paper's sustaining fund of the Daily Worker.

4—Write in suggestions to improve the "Daily" and how to distribute it.

5—Join the Daily Worker Volunteers!

# 2,000 Gather In Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meeting

## Police Smash Meeting In Providence; 6,000 Gather There

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Two thousand workers gathered in Union Square Tuesday in a mass memorial meeting to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti on the sixth anniversary of their legal murder in Boston.

After standing in the Square for over two hours at the meeting conducted by the anarchist and I. W. W. groups, the workers joined the demonstration called by the International Labor Defense at 7.30 p. m. Protest against the frame-up of Terzani, anti-fascist worker charged with murder, was voiced by both demonstrations.

The I. L. D. demonstration marched to 13th Street and Avenue A in the Italian section where a huge demonstration was held. Hundreds of workers accompanied the parade along the sidewalks as it marched to this district.

Many Italian workers came out from the tenement houses to listen to the speakers in English and Italian. Among the speakers were DeBartelo, editor of "L' Unita Operia", Valloni of the Terzani Defense Committee, present when the Khaki Shirts killed Anthony Fierro in Queens, and Griffin, Negro worker affiliated with the I. L. D.

Sam Stein of the New York District of the I. L. D. was chairman. Many workers joined the I. L. D. and pledged their support in carrying on the struggle against the growing fascist offensive in America.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—Police broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration of 6,000 workers here Tuesday, arresting Anna Bloch, Dave Glass of the Young Communist League, John Edmond, local unemployed leader and Leonard Carbone.

Anna Bloch and Leonard Carbone were due to be tried Wednesday for speaking without a permit last Thursday.

A group of fifty police from every precinct of the city clubbed both women and children in smashing the meeting. Dave Glass was beaten unconscious with blackjacks in the hands of the police and Anna Bloch was badly bruised.

### Death Rate Lower.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, stated today that the death rate in New York City last week of 7.46 per 1,000 population was the lowest of any week this year.

## Gutters of New York — By del

"The city is sick", says Mr. Untermeyer. The tongue provides the basis for a correct diagnosis.

# Metal Shop Settles As Strike Continues Strong

## All Demands Won at La Belle Shop

NEW YORK.—Just one week after the General Strike in the silver and hollow-ware trade had been called, the bosses of the La Belle Silver Company, located at 39 Broome St., were forced to accede to all the most important demands of the workers and to sign an agreement with the Metal Spinners Union, and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The men, who had been working 48 hours a week for about $23, are now re-employed on a five day, 40-hour week, with a wage increase of 25 per cent above the wage on the 48 hour scale. Four months from the date of settlement, the hours are to be reduced to 35 a week with no decrease in pay.

Along with these wage increases, the workers were granted time and a half for overtime, full pay for all legal holidays, including May 1, division of work during slow season, and the elimination of piece work. Recognition of the union was also won.

Yesterday a number of other shops came out. These included the Durable Metal Novelty Co. of 468 Broadway with 150 workers, and the Globe Silver Co. The bosses of the Excelsior Silver Co. have already applied for a settlement.

## Delegates from 97 Organizations Plan Red Press Bazaar

NEW YORK.—Last Thursday night 125 delegates repesenting 97 organizations met at a conference to work out plans for the annual "Daily Worker," "Morning Freiheit" and "Young Worker" Bazaar.

A committee of 25 was elected to start work immediately on the plans mapped out at the conference.

It was also decided that a second Bazaar Conference is to be held on Thursday, Sept. 14. At which delegates will report on preparations.

## Fixture Workers Win First Strike

NEW YORK.—After a strike of only one week, 140 members of the Fixture and Figure Workers' Union, affiliated with the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, returned to work yesterday with most of their demands granted.

A $17 minimum wage, an increase of 10 per cent on wages from $17 to $30, 5 per cent on wages above $31, time and one-third for overtime, and a five-day, forty-hour week, were the gains won from the bosses. Further demands were the elimination of sub-contractors within the shop, equalization of work during the slow season, definite pay day, and the recognition of the Union.

This has been the first important victory of the Union since it was organized six months ago. Yesterday morning all but three or four shops had already settled. Shop committees were immediately organized and at noon the workers returned to the shops in a body.

A general meeting is being called by the Union for this evening at 8 p.m. at Union headquarters, 35 E. 19th St.

## Alteration Painters On Strike for More Wages

NEW YORK.—A strike was called by Alteration Painters' Union Local 1 against the Sam Minskoff Realty Corp., with offices at 521 5th Ave., last Monday. The 16 painters involved are demanding higher wages and are protesting against a speed-up system introduced recently by an efficiency expert which has increased the amount of work and brought wages down to $3 a day.

Painters are urged to support the strike. Headquarters of the local are at 1472 Boston Road.

### Note.

Will the comrade who wrote the note to the Daily Worker on Fred Ruthe please come up to see the Daily Worker about it.

# City Events

### Notice—Cleaners, Dyers.

The Executive Board of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union of 223 Second Ave., N. Y., wishes to deny the rumors being circulated to the effect that the inside workers of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union are out on strike at the Oriental Cleaners and Dyers of 806 E. 139th Street, New York.

### I. L. D. Open Air Meeting.

There will be an open air meeting Thursday, August 24 at 9 p. m. on 84th Street and Rockaway Boulevard, Brooklyn.

### Coney Island Conference.

NEW YORK.—Ways and means to fight the rising cost of living will be taken up at a conference of Coney Island workers to be held August 25 at 8 p. m. at Pythian Temple, 21st Street and Mermaid Ave.

### Union Workers Club.

All members of the Union Workers Club are called to a special meeting to be held Friday 8:30 p. m. at 804 Forest Avenue, Bronx.

### Sheet Metal Workers.

A meeting has been called for tonight at 8 p. m. at the headquarters of the Independent Sheet Metal Workers Union, 820 Broadway. Comrade Nessin and other leading workers will be present.

### Shoe, Slipper Workers.

Shoe, Slipper, stitchdown and shoe repair workers will have a mass meeting today at 5:30 p. m. at Arcadia Hall, 919 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Very important questions of wages and hours will be discussed.

### Mattress Workers Meet.

NEW YORK.—A membership meeting of the Mattress, Box and Bed Spring Workers section of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, will take place tonight at 7:30 p. m. at 818 Broadway to take up the expiration of their union agreements and prepare for organization of the open shops.

### W.E.S.L. Post Moves.

The Hushka-Carlson Post, No. 35, W. E. S. L. has moved its headquarters to 1472 Boston Road, near Wilkins Ave., Bronx. All members and veterans are urged to come to the meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

### SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

The Organization Committee of the Shoe Repairing Department of the Shoe Workers Union has issued a call to all shoe repairers, bootblacks and hat cleaners to attend the following meetings:

All workers from Harlem and Bronx and Manhattan tonight 8:30 p. m. at Rand's Harlem Terrace, 210 East 104th St.

All workers from Brooklyn and vicinity tonight 8:30 p. m. at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave.

The purpose of these meetings are to discuss our preparations for a general strike.

## Election Campaign at Proletarian Summer Camps

The Communist Election Campaign Committee has arranged a special week-end in Camps Unity, Kinderland and Nitgedaiget. The week-end of Friday, August 25, Saturday, August 26, and Sunday, August 27, will see a series of events with special emphasis on the election campaign.

On Friday, August 25, all the camps have arranged that in connection with the camp fires that the Holy Trinity of the Republican, Socialist and Fusion Parties shall be fed to the flames of revolt as symbolised in the camp fires, accompanied by significant ceremonies and appropriate measures and speeches, etc.

On Sunday morning there will be lectures by a prominent speaker on the Communist Party election platform at each camp.

# SPORTS

## James J. In a Legal Snarl

*By Edward Newhouse*

Mr. I. A. Flatto, attorney and owner of the Ridgewood Grove Sporting Club has filed a complaint in civil action against Jittery Jim Johnston, fight promoter for Madison Square Garden. He invokes the community's collective power to recover $800 of the $2,000 given James J. upon the latter's representations that he had a drag with another well-known James J. who could get the firm an all-night billiard hall license.

The other James J. has since abdicated, married Miss Compton and set up housekeeping on the Riveria. He is at least temporarily through as a dispenser for all-night billiard hall licenses. In recognition of this act, the Garden matchmaker returned $1,200, keeping, it is asserted, the balance as recompense for his good intentions.

Arena Bowling and Billiards, Inc., the firm occupying a basement of the Ridgewood Grove Club as one of Mr. Flatto's tenants, ran behind on its rent and the attorney agreed to take the claim for $800 against Johnson on assignment. Now Mr. Flatto goes to court. Johnston's lawyer filed a general denial, asking for a bill of particulars. This irked Mr. Flatto to the extent where he upped and stated:

"I'll give a bill of particulars to the District Attorney. This fellow Johnston took money under false pretenses and is withholding $800 of it. I gave him a chance to settle the case in the civil courts. Now I'm going after him for grand larceny."

Neither Mr. Flatto nor the "Daily Mirror" which reports the case exhibits undue concern over the implications of the unsuccessful transaction. Neither party works itself into a lather over the fact that such a bargain was at all possible. The Billiard Club would have been justified in taking advantage of Johnston's pull. Johnston would have been entitled to his cut and certainly there was nothing reprehensible about Walker's role. Seven million people be damned. Indignation is in order when one of the boys offends against ethics of the profession.

Unlike his namesake, the boxing industry's James J., is a sensitive individual who talks only on occasion. When interviewed on questions relative to the merits of his fighters, he talks rather freely. During signing ceremonies for big fights he sheds his reticence and during training grinds he becomes virtually voluble.

When asked for a statement on the above circumstances, the head of the Royal Family reverted to the characteristics of his inner self. He was never really cut out to be a public figure. "See my lawyer," he said, shyly.

Attorney Lauria said: "Mr. Johnston tells me he discharged the obligation, did everything that was asked of him and returned the money as it was put in his hands.

* * *

### TITLES

It started when Mille Gade Corson swam the Channel within a few weeks of Gertrude Ederle's feat. "Second Woman to Swim the English Channel" had no ring to it at all. She became the First Mother to Swim the Channel.

Lindbergh made the First Solo Flight Across the Atlantic. Lady Drummond Hay was the First Woman Dirigible Passenger Across the Atlantic. Ruth Elder, the First Woman Would-be Atlantic Flyer to Crash Near the Azores.

Wiley Post sports the title of the First Round-the-World Flyer to Play Radio City while Ruth Litsig who died yesterday is the First Woman To Die While Stupidly Attempting to Set a Swimming Endurance Record. Two years ago a cup now in the possession of Heywood Broun was awarded to the chorus girl who could drive a golf ball farthest.

Figuring largely in today's sports pages are Bea Gottlieb, the First Woman to Beat the Prince of Wales at Golf and Primo Carnera, World's Heavyweight Champion.

### Standing of the Clubs

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| Club | W. | L. | P.C. | Club | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washing. | 77 | 40 | .658 | Philadel. | 57 | 59 | .491 |
| New York | 69 | 47 | .595 | Chicago | 58 | 63 | .471 |
| Cleveland | 63 | 60 | .512 | Boston | 49 | 70 | .412 |
| Detroit | 61 | 60 | .504 | St. Louis | 44 | 77 | .364 |

Philia. at St. Louis, result not in.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| Club | W. | L. | P.C. | Club | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 63 | 43 | .613 | Chicago | 53 | 50 | .559 |
| Boston | 65 | 52 | .501 | Philadel. | 48 | 54 | .529 |
| St. Louis | 64 | 55 | .538 | Brooklyn | 45 | 63 | .469 |
| Pittsburgh | 62 | 53 | .539 | Cincinnati | 44 | 73 | .376 |

Cincinnati at B'klyn, rain.
Pittsburgh at New York, rain.
Chicago at Philadelphia, rain.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

| Club | W. | L. | P.C. | Club | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 82 | 57 | .590 | Buffalo | 70 | 73 | .490 |
| Rochester | 78 | 65 | .545 | Albany | 69 | 73 | .486 |
| Baltimore | 74 | 68 | .521 | Montreal | 66 | 75 | .468 |
| Toronto | 73 | 71 | .501 | JerseyCity | 55 | 86 | .385 |

All games postponed, rain.

### Inning-by-Inning Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Boston (1st) 000 000 100—1 3 1
Chicago ....011 000 01x—3 7 0
Kline, Rhodes and Ferrell; Jones and Grube.

Boston (2d) 000 000 001— 1 4 0
Chicago ...000 740 10x—12 15 2
Fullerton and Gooch; Durham and Berry.

Washington 000 000 010—1 7 2
Detroit .....010 000 001—2 10 0
Crowder and Sewell; Bridges and Hayworth.

New York ..010 000 000—1 6 0
Cleveland ..000 200 00x—2 9 0
Ruffing and Dickey; Brown and Spencer.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

St. Louis ...000 001 002—3 6 2
Boston .....300 001 00x—4 4 1
Carlston, Johnson and O'Farrell; Betts and Hogan.

# Chain Refuses to Employ Negro Help

NEW YORK.—A flat refusal to employ Negro help was the answer of Mr. Carey, manager of the Grant store on 125th St., Tuesday, to the committee of Negro and white workers who demanded that Negroes be hired.

A meeting has been called for Thursday, September 7, at St. Lukes Hall, 125 W. 130th St., at 8 p.m. to hear the report of this committee. The committee was elected last week by the Committee Against Discrimination of Negro Workers on Jobs. Representatives of organizations whose membership totals over 10,000 are on this committee.

The demands presented by the committee on August 18 include: 1) The majority of employees in the 125th St. store must be Negroes; 2) the white workers who are replacing Negro workers must not be discharged but be transferred to other stores in the chain; and 3) there must be equal pay for Negro and white workers.

Mr. Carey, the manager, was instructed that he must answer Tuesday, August 22, when the committee would again call on him.

The Committee Against Discrimination is planning a campaign to fight discrimination in Harlem places of business. There are no Negro employees in the gas and electric or telephone companies or on the street cars in Harlem.

# N. Y. Delegation to Cleveland to Meet at 37 East 13th St.

NEW YORK.—Delegates from New York to the Trade Union Conference in Cleveland will leave Thursday, Aug. 24th, 11 p. m. Delegates are asked to meet before that hour at the office of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 37 East 13th Street, from which address the specially chartered bus will leave.

# Role of Medalie and Names of Crooked Leaders Exposed

## Prosecutor Moves to Bury Major Issues Affecting Workers

By JAMES CASEY

WALL STREET'S political experts are ready to bury in the Fall election campaign all the major issues affecting the immediate needs and demands of the working class.

Hence, a great cry has been raised about a link between four or six city political leaders and the racketeers. But the capitalist newspapers, although zealously firing the interest of their readers in the crime question (one entirely satisfactory to Finance Capital) nevertheless are not divulging the names of the culprits involved.

Therefore, the Daily Worker, with this story, offers to the workers and small business men of New York City the names of a dozen Tammany and Republican political leaders who have been associated with racketeers and thugs, and with crookedness in public office. However, before listing the names, a few more words must be said.

When United States Attorney George Z. Medalie appeared bfore the New York County Grand Jury on Tuesday, he accused certain Tamman politicians of whose guilt he had been aware for at least more than a year. Why had not Medalie spoken up to this time? As a Fedral official, it was his duty then as well as today to seek to ferret out crime and "bring the guilty to justice"! The reason for Medalie's belated action is very clear. Medalie, who is a Republican a friend of Seabury and of the bankers, is also a supporter of the Fusion movement. The Fusionists want to make racketeering and graft the main issue in this campaign. And Tammany Hall is preparing to meet the Fusionists on this question.

District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain, who was invited to visit the Grand Jury room, greeted the jurors but refused to supply any information. Yet it is a fact that Crain, as a member of the Council of Sachems of Tammany and its own prosecutor, is thoroughly familiar with the graft and corruption of his organization's leaders. Crain has also the names of Republican politicians, who are linked up with gangdom and thievery in office. He will be in a fine position to provide Tammany with ammunition in its fight against the Fusionists. Incidentally, Crain is also in possession of evidence showing how manufacturers paid millions of dollars to New York City racketeers to aid them in strikes and generally in activities against unions and the militant workers.

The Socialist leaders will vigorously join in the fray to attack both the Democrats and Fusionists (who include Republicans) on the crime issue, in this way the three capitalist political parties will avoid discussion of the principal issues concerning the mass of the city's population, viz: the issues of unemployment relief, social insurance, the five-cent fare, the high earnings of public utilities amidst increasing suffering of the workers, high rents, evictions and more taxation.

But while the Communist Party will push forward the major issues, it will relentlessly fight and expose graft, bribery, corruption and all other criminal manipulations of capitalist office-holders and politicians. The Communist Party will continue to show that all the accumulated loot comes to the servants of Wall Street from the pockets of the workers.

* * *

AT A LATER date, the Daily Worker will expose in detail the role of the Fusion movement, with La Guardia and his associates. In the meantime here are the names of crooked political leaders which the capitalist newspapers do not publish:

**Thomas M. Farley**, former sheriff of New York County, is the leader of the Farley Association. This club has sheltered professional gamblers.

Farley, while holding public office, made bank deposits of $396,802. During this period, his total salary and all other known income amounted to only $90,000. The Tammany leader has admitted that, as a business agent for a reactionary labor union, he accumulated $100,000 in cash.

**Michael J. Cruise**, who as City Clerk in the Walker administration figured prominently in the Seabury graft investigation. He is the head of the Tammany Central Association, which also is known to have harbored gamblers and other disreputable characters.

A third Tammany group closely connected with racketeering is the Second Assembly District Democratic Club of Manhattan. This organization is controlled by Harry C. Perry, Chief Clerk of the City Court. Two hold-up men have made affidavit that their shares of the proceeds of a $14,000 robbery were lost in the clubs controlled by Perry and Farley. THIS AFFIDAVIT DISAPPEARED FROM THE FILES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRAIN'S OFFICE.

* * *

TWO raids have been made by police on the Perry Club, following complaints, in one of which more than 100 persons, including several notorious gamblers, were arrested, and in the other upward of 80 persons were seized. In both instances ALL THE DEFENDANTS WERE DISCHARGED. On one occasion a killing occurred in the Perry Club, resulting from a fight which developed in the course of gambling there. Although an eye-witness gave to the police the name of the individual he blamed for the murder, the Police Department and District Attorney Crain have not pressed action. Perry made bank deposits of more than $135,000 during a time when his salary totaled $50,000 and he had NO OTHER SOURCE OF LEGAL INCOME.

Criminals have found protection in the People's Regular Democratic Organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn. This club is controlled by **Peter J. McGuinness**, czar of Greenpoint and Assistant Commissioner of Public Works of Kings County.

Racketeers also have found haven in the Fifteenth Assembly District Democratic Club of Kings County. The leader of this club is none other than the county sheriff, James A. McQuade. McQuade, unable before an open inquiry to explain his juggling of bank deposits, said he had given gifts to three relatives.

Professional gamblers have also received assistance from Jacob Rosenberg, Republican district leader and an assistant deputy sheriff. Rosenberg is the head of the Lincoln League Republican Club.

Another Republican linked up with gamblers is John R. Crews, former Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. He is the head of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Club of Kings County.

**John Theofel**, Democratic leader of Queens County, is one of Tammany Boss Curry's close friends, who refuses to acount for his accumulation of wealth. From 1924 to 1930, Theofel, as chairman or treasurer of campaign funds for his organization, received a salary not exceeding $11,000 a year. Nevertheless, his net worth increased from $38,850 to $201,000. It is known that office-holders in Queens have bought expensive automobiles from an agency IN WHICH THE COUNTY LEADER IS THE LARGEST STOCKHOLDER.

## Crain Refuses to Give Data on Racketeering to Grand Jury

Former Sheriff **Charles W. Culkin**, also a Tammany leader, has been associated with bootleggers while in public office. He has ben charged with misappropriation of public money during his tenure, but action against him has not been pressed.

Culkin is president of the Monroe Lamp and Equipment Company at 314 West 14th St. Testimony has revealed that from 1924 to 1929 "liquor was shipped from these premises every day in violation of law." Between 1925 and 1931, Culkin made deposits in his personal bank accounts of $1,929,759. His salary as sheriff amounted to only $54,261.

**James J. McCormick**, a Tammany district leader, deposited $384,765 in the banks from 1925 to 1931, a sum out of all proportion to his salary as Deputy City Clerk. He failed to account in any way for $150,000.

**William L. Kavanaugh**, a Democratic co-district leader, deposited $250,899 in his bank accounts since 1920. Kavanaugh is Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. This leader's graft consists in supplying by contract towels in buildings for which permits must be obtained from his office.

**Joseph T. Quinn**, Democratic co-leader of the Second Assembly District of Queens, received $32,000 in cash as "gifts" from the late John M. Philips, sewer pipe king. While Sheriff of Queens County, he placed these gifts in a safe deposit vault rather than in a bank, because, he said, they "bore the appearance of evil."


*The Daily Woker*

COMES OFF THE PRESS 8:15 P. M. WORKERS ARRANGING OPEN-AIR MEETING SHOULD SEND DOWN TO 35 EAST 12th ST. (Store) FOR A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, WHICH CAN BE SOLD AT THE MEETING, NOT LATER THAN 9 P. M.

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LICENSE NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that license number NYB 8539 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 827 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to be consumed upon the said premises. Apex Restaurant, Inc., 827 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

# What Is Aim of Cleveland Trade Union Conference?

## Stachel Discusses Problems Facing 1,000 Delegates from Various Unions Who Will Meet August 26 and 27

By JACK STACHEL

**AROUND 1,000 delegates of trade unions and unemployed organizations will gather in Cleveland at the Brotherhood of Engineers Auditorium on Saturday, August 26th. They will come from various organizations with different political opinions on many fundamental questions. They will represent A. F. of L. locals, Trade Union Unity locals and independent unions** as well as the various unemployed organizations, especially the Unemployed Councils and the Unemployed Leagues. But they will be united on one thing, in their willingness to carry on a struggle for the improvement of the conditions of the workers both employed and unemployed.

They will all aim to unite their forces so that they can strike out with greater force in the struggle for higher wages, shorter hours without reduction in pay, better working conditions, for relief to the unemployed millions and for Unemployment Insurance.

One of the most important questions that will be discussed will be the National Recovery Act. The conference call clearly pointed out that the NRA does not serve the interests of the workers. This call stated its position on the NRA in no uncertain terms. It says, "In short, the New Deal of Roosevelt, including the so-called Industrial Recovery Act (which should be called the 'Industrial Slavery Act') is from beginning to end an enormous looting of the government treasury, a further robbery of the workers and toilers generally for the benefit of monopoly capital, for the benefit of Wall Street.

This view of the NRA which the sponsors of the Cleveland Conference, though differing on many fundamental questions of the class struggle publicly declared, differs fundamentally from the chorus of praise for the NRA being sung by the Greens and Lewises and others of the top leaders of the A. F. of L., as well as the Thomases and Dubinskys of the Socialist Party and the Socialist controlled unions, and their hangers on, the Zimmermans, and other renegades from Communism.

Since the above estimate of the NRA was written it has been fully confirmed by developments. The NRA is being used to lower wages and to break strikes. It did not result in the re-employment of any substantial number of workers. Under the cover of the NRA new attacks are being made against the unemployed with relief being cut down, with the question of unemployment insurance shelved both by the government and the American Federation of Labor. What are some of the facts to substantiate this indictment of the NRA and its codes for the various industries.

* * *

ONLY the Trade Union Unity League unions and the Communist Party have given active leadership to the growing protest of the workers against the provisions of the various codes. They have organized and stimulated the strike movement in many instances. Where they were inactive or did not have the means to reach the workers the bosses and the government, aided by the A. F. of L. leaders, were able to break the strikes through arbitration. Where the TUUL unions are in the leadership of the strikes, where a conscious opposition to the A. F. of L. leaders led the A. F. of L. rank and file workers, the workers were able to gain substantial concessions from the bosses despite the NRA. This we have seen in the textile strikes in Providence and Salem, in the steel and metal strikes in Buffalo, Cleveland, New York and elsewhere, in the shoe strike in New York, and in many other industries. Only through struggle can the workers win better conditions. This lesson is once more being relearned by the workers.

The Cleveland Conference is bringing together the representatives of the TUUL unions, the honest and fighting elements of the A. F. of L. unions, the various fighting independent unions. It is taking a very important step forward in the direction of uniting the forces of the working class in the struggle for better conditions, and for the right to organize and strike. It should be supported by all workers who wish to fight to improve their conditions.

## Jefferson Lunch Fires Worker Without Wages

NEW YORK.—The Blue Eagle in the window of the Jefferson Lunch on 14th Street and Third Avenue did not prevent the boss from firing one of his workers last Friday without paying him. After working four hours at 30 cents an hour, he was fired without any pay.

## Stop Miners' Dance for T. U. Delegates

### Gallup, N.M., Mayor Uses NRA as Excuse for Ban

GALLUP, N. Mex., Aug. 23.—Authorities of this city refused permission to the National Miners Union here to hold a dance at Kitchen's Opera House to raise funds to send a miners' delegation to the Trade Union Conference For United Action opening in Cleveland on August 26th.

Reasons given for this action by Mayor H. T. Watson, in large ads published in the local press, are that "the proponents of this dance are against the present form of government, against the President of the United States, against the National Recovery Act. . . ."

Mayor Watson is also the official doctor at the Gallup-American Mine, and receives a monthly salary of $500 from this company.

It is apparent that the NRA is being used with a vengeance by the mine companies here and their tools for suppressing militant unions.

Nevertheless, the National Miners Union has built a new union local in Gallup, with miners from the Gallup-American mine, the largest mine here, joining the new union.

An immediate struggle, including the calling of a strike if necessary, will be waged by the National Miners Union here, to force the mine companies to grant sharply improved working conditions to the miners here.

Workers in the Gallup mine fields are sending delegates to the Cleveland Conference despite hostile action by the city authorities.

## N. Y. State Board Sets $12 Minimum for City Laundries

NEW YORK—Recommendation for a minimum wage of $12.40 a week for laundry workers of New York City have just been announced in a report issued by the New York State Laundry Minimum Wage Board which was appointed by Governor Lehman after the enactment of a State Minimum Wage Law last March. Not a single worker in the laundry served on the board which formulated the recommendations.

The Laundry Minimum Wage Board which was the first to be set up under the State Law consists of three representatives of the employers, two of the public, a so-called impartial chairman and three representing the laundry employes although not one of the three have ever been on the inside of a laundry except as investigators. Even if the labor representatives were bona fide workers, the cards would be stacked against them with six additional members interested primarily in assuring big profits to the bosses.

The recommendations which will not go into effect until public hearings are held are as follows: In the city of New York and all territory in Westchester County and Long Island within a distance of 15 miles from the New York City line a rate of 31 cents an hour or $12.40 for a full week of 40 hours will be fixed. In all other parts of the state minimum rate of 27½ cents per hour or $11 for 40 hours has been set. While living costs continue to rise in all parts of the state, the laundry bosses are taking advantage of the workers in getting a lower wage scale for those living outside New York City and many laundries will drift outside the city to be able to pay the lower scale.

Other recommendations in the report are for "undertime and overtime." Where less than 40 hours work is provided in any one week, a bonus of 10 per cent is to be paid for each hour worked up to the point where the total earned equals the minimum fair wage earnings for a full 40 hour week. When the earnings on this basis equal the minimum set, then the basic rate for 40 hours shall apply. Basic hourly rates are to apply to overtime up to 45 hours, and for each hour over 45 up o the maximum allowed under the state law time and a half is to be paid for overtime.

Public hearings on the proposals are to be held in Syracuse on September 11 in Buffalo on September 12, in New York City on September 19 and in Albany on September 20.


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## National Events

### Communist Picnic.

CLEVELAND.—A picnic will be held by the Communist Party, Sunday, August 27, at Stop 28, Sharonline. A. B. Lewis of the International Labor Defense and candidate for councilman of the third ward will be among the speakers. Sports, games and dancing and refreshments are planned.

### Picnic in Emaus.

EMAUS, Pa.—A Labor Day Picnic will be held September 4 for the benefit of the Emaus Unemployed Council. There will be modern and old fashioned dancing.

## 300 Chicago Pocket Book Workers Win Pay Rise to 30 P.C.

### Bosses Had Injunction and Thugs In Effort to Smash Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22. — The strike of three hundred pocket book workers in Chicago which for two weeks tied up the entire industry, with exception of one shop, has come to an end. The Pocket Book Section of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, under whose leadership the strike was organized and led, has sent the workers back to work with wage increases ranging up to 30 percent in some of the shops. This was done after the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party organizer conspired with the bosses' association to smash the strike.

Every conceivable method was used to smash the solid strike of the workers, including hoodlums and gangsters.

When efforts to smash the strike failed through brute force, intimidation and attempts at bribery of the strike committees, the employers applied and obtained an injunction, which prohibited any sort of picketing, prevented talking to any scabs, distributing circulars or communicating with any potential scabs, either by phone, letter or any other manner.

The answer of the workers to this most vicious injunction was to smash it immediately after it was served on the strikers.

## Farmers to Strike Against Monopoly City Milk Prices

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—On the very day that Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, signed the Philadelphia Milk Code, the farmers and workers of the Philadelphia Regional Committee of Action voted yesterday to go out on strike within 30 days.

The Milk Code includes sections which the delegation of Eastern Pennsylvania farmers specifically objected to at Washington.

The Executive Committee is empowered to set the date.

The Committee of Action represents farmers and workers in five organizations from twenty counties of the following states: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The action of the committee is significant in that the farmers make it clear that they are fighting for reduced consumer prices in the cities as well as increased rates for their own milk. They demand that the milk monopolies' profits be cut.

The farmers sent a call to nearby milk sheds to join in the strike. They demand that the price of Grade B 3.5 per cent butter fat milk be raised to 5 cents a quart to the farmer, and reduced to 9 cents for the consumer.

**Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!**

### One of Machado's Terror Victims

GONZALES RUBIERA

Sixteen-year old student, found slashed to death on the street of Havana sometime ago.

## Answer Bosses "Red" Cry in Gloversville, N. Y. Fur Strike

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—In answer to the cry of "Reds," raised by the fur bosses against the strikers under the leadership of the Fulton County Fur Workers' Industrial Union, the Communist Party of this city has issued a statement to the strikers, exposing the reason for this attempt to break the strikers' ranks.

"Why do the bosses call you reds and Communists?" says the statement. "Because for the first time in the city of Gloversville you are putting up a courageous fight to defend your interests as workers. The bosses call you Communists because you know that the Communists are always in the fore, supporting and leading all struggles of the workers for improvement of their conditions.

"The struggle you are now conducting is not an isolated one. All over the country a strike wave is taking place, in which the workers are struggling against the lowering of the standards of living, in the face of the rising prices on the necessities of life, against the killing speed-up. While the N. R. A. is supposed to be 'protecting' the interests of labor, it is, in reality, plainly guaranteeing profits for the rich manufacturers and industrialists, by minimizing and curtailing the wages of the workers to a low level, by not guaranteeing the possibility of a decent livelihood, since it doesn't guarantee regular employment (all in the name of returning prosperity).

"The workers never won anything without putting up a struggle for it, while the N. R. A. is gradually introducing a law which will declare strikes illegal, thereby forcing the workers to accept slavery conditions.

"Fellow workers: men and women, cutters and makers of the Fulton County Fur Workers' Industrial Union! We, the Communists, organized in the Communist Party of the U. S. A., Glove Cities Unit, are with you in your fight. We will help you win your strike. We will call upon all workers' organizations to help you raise relief. We ask you fellow workers not to be terrorized and bulldozed with the cry of Communism in your ranks. The bosses raise the bogey of Communism with the aim of breaking your strike.

"The Communist Party is a Party of workers for the interests of the workers. It is your Party. We invite you to join the Party, and read its official organ, the Daily Worker, a paper which will help you in your fight, and will print all labor news accurately."

The Communist Party headquarters in the strike are at the Workers' Center, 128 South Church St., Schenectady, N. Y.

## Women Pickets Stop 52 Scabs in California Fruit Pickers' Strike

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 23.—The strike of 400 tomato pickers in the Vista and San Luis Rey Valleys grew in militancy when women members of the strikers' families prevented 52 scabs from going to work last Thursday. Since the strike began eleven days ago, over 150 new members have joined the ranks of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the struggle for higher wages.

## Thomas Aids Green Hide Strikebreaking

### Approve His Pose As Friend of Workers

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, is helping William Green, strikebreaker, build up his pose as defender of the workers against the steel trust. Thomas sent Green the following telegram, after Green was steered out of a meeting with heads of the U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel Co., in Washington.

"Your stand at steel hearing admirably raises issue absolutely vital to success of NRA as other than instrument of serfdom under company union. Government has not only right but duty to recognize outstanding labor men as advisors in cases where labor is not organized. Anything else makes government an ally of open shop employer and a stabilizer of capitalist exploitation. NRA presents both opportunities and danger. Failure to acknowledge your position in steel hearing means that danger has conquered hope. Genuine friends of labor and progress, whatever their political affiliations, will wish you success in this fight."

In reality Green has been meeting secretly with all of the steel bosses, and is helping them put over the company union plan, asking only that in some plants the A. F. of L. label be put on the company unions.

## Dress Agreement Must Be Enforced for Real Gains

### Struggle Must Go On to Prevent Lowered Wage Scales, Overtime; and to Abolish Sweatshops

**Just as in the dress strikes of 1930 and 1932, the agreement signed by the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union with the National Dress Manufacturers and effective until Jan. 1936, appears to grant some gains to the workers in wages and bonus. Altho the wage scales set are actually lower than those in the agreement of 1931, the present agreement if carried into practice, would mean a considerable raise in wages for the workers.**

The attractive agreements signed after the strikes of 1930 and 1933 were evaded and violated by individual negotiations which the bosses forced on the workers. The ILGW, in collusion with the bosses, took no steps to enforce the agreements. Hardly any semblance of conditions or wages in the agreements were put into effect. The agreements remained on paper.

**Loopholes in Wage Scale**

Not only will it be necessary to be vigilant for the enforcement of the provisions of the present agreement but many loopholes exist, which must be guarded against. For example. Wage scales, according to the agreement, will differ depending on the quality of the garment handled by the workers. The differential in wages for operators and finishers on cheaper and better garments is considerable. According to the agreement, piece workers on garments over $3.75 will get 90 cents, pressers $1.00 and finishers 65 cents per hour. Operators on cheaper garments will get 75 cents and pressers 85 cents. There is nothing to prevent the bosses from making the lower scale the general scale for all workers since the workers would find it difficulty to distinguish between the higher and lower priced garments.

**Re-Classifying Cutters**

An attempt to lower the wage levels of the more highly paid workers such as the cutters is indicated in the attempt to place cutters under three separate classifications. Cutters are classified also as machine cutters and stretchers and wages for these categories of workers differ widely. For example the difference in scale between the cutter and stretcher is the difference between $45 and $27. Cutters are bitter over the attempt to make them accept wage cuts under this scheme.

The glowing promises of employing thousands of unemployed dressmakers with the introduction of the 35-hour week are already being blasted with the news just received that the International has tacitly agreed to permit overtime. This is an admission by the officials that the workers will be able to earn little in the 35-hour week without working overtime. The 35-hour week obviously means nothing unless enforced by the workers themselves. NeitherILGW officials nor the impartial machinery set up by the agreement will insure shorter hours and jobs for the unemployed.

A plan for the continuation of the impartial machinery of previous years to settle grievances is also included in the agreement. Many times grievances about wages and conditions sent to the impartial chairman were held so long before adustment that the season passed and the workers' demands for their wages under the agreement were completely lost. The workers cannot depend on the impartial machinery established by the agreement to protect their interests. Under the provision allowing reorganization the bosses may fire workers, speed-up those on the jobs and in other ways economize at the expense of the workers.

**Sweatshops Continue**

But a mooted point about which the workers have struggled in the past and which would be a step in the direction of the abolition of sweatshops, the question of limitation of contractors to a jobber to prevent the intense beating down of standards of the workers, this issue has been left to the NRA administration to settle at the code hearing. This is why the workers on returning to work after the strike found that the same old sweatshop conditions existed. The agreement has been signed with the jobbers; the contractors were not involved; sweatshop conditions have not been wiped out as Mr. Whalen boasted.

Only the greatest vigilance on the part of the workers to enforce the terms of the agreement and to fight any schemes to defeat their gains by the bosses and the ILGW officials by continuing the struggle in the shops will assure gains to the dressmakers after the glorious example of solidarity displayed in the dress struggle.

## St. Louis Dress Strikers Ask Needle Union for Help

### ILGW Officials Leave Wage Scales to Code

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—So great was the pressure of the workers for rank and file leadership that the I.L.G.W. officials who called a strike of dressmakers here a week ago were forced to submit to the demand for a general strike committee elected by the strikers themselves.

It is now eight days since the strike was called and great enthusiasm to continue the strike is being shown by the strikers. Many clashes with scabs have occurred especially where mass picketing has been organized. Mass arrests have been made by police. The socialist attorney, designated by the officials to defend the strikers does not mention the class character of the arrests and in defending the strikers he makes only a feeble plea for appeal of those fined.

I.L.G.W. officials are making no effort to give proper leadership to the strikers that were pulled out of the open shops. In the Mutual Garment Co., after the shop was pulled out, the I.L.G.W. organizer, Gilbert, went with a committee of the workers to make demands upon the boss. The boss refused the strikers' demands and Gilbert then told the workers that they could do anything they wanted about it, leaving them helpless. The strikers appealed to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and were given the necessary guidance. They voted to continue the strike and picketing was organized by the Needle Trades Union.

Following the action of the strikers, I.L.G.W. officials accused the union and the strikers of "splitting tactics" although the question of which union the shop should join was left to the strikers to decide. Gilbert addressed the strikers but when he was accused of failing to give proper leadership he left the room refusing to answer questions.

The Mutual strikers issued a statement to all the strikers explaining the situation and so great was the support among the strikers for them that Gilbert was compelled to clear the strikers of any false charges and to pledge better attention to the strike. The Mutual strikers have raised the issue of organization on a shop basis and rank and file leadership which is causing the I.L.G.W. considerable concern. Henchmen of these officials are now being stationed around the strike halls to seek out any Needle Trades Union organizers.

Strikers at the 1508 Washington St. shop here have also appealed to the Needle Trades Union for assistance. Nut pickers are helping on the picket line at this shop and giving their assistance to the dressmakers to win the strike.

The I.L.G.W. is making the main demand of the strike recognition of the union with wages and other demands to be settled by the "code" strike settlements are also being made on a "preferential" shop basis, which virtually means an open shop. The Needle Trades Union is vigorously fighting against these policies.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers announce a general strike in the men's garment shops for Thursday.

## Denver Comp'y Owns "Vulture," Fires 250

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23. — Gates Rubber Co., in spite of its proud ownership of the blue "vulture", is cooperating with the recovery program by the layoff of 250 workers, cutting the hours to 35 a week and increasing pay for a few workers by 2 cents an hour.

## Wickwire Strike Is Still Solid; Super Renigs on Promise

### Listens to Demands and Then Fails to Give Reply

By BILL DUNNE

RIVERSIDE, N. Y., Aug. 22. — The strike at the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co., is still solid. Superintendent Johnson violated his promise to reply to the demands by Monday. No reply has yet been received.

The company heads met all day yesterday with the NRA Committee.

Two pickets were arrested and were bailed out by the International Labor Defense. Authorities are threatening to bring in state troopers.

The Unemployed Councils are helping on the picket lines. Women's auxiliaries hve organized relief to feed the pickets.

**Talk to Superintendent**

The wage scale committee of the Wickwire Spencer strikers met the superintendent Monday coming into the office direct from the picket line.

The meeting lasted an our and a half. General Superintendent Johnson, accused yesterday in a strike leaflet of "underhand activities," and false statements about the strikers, promised the committee an official replay to their demands today. Called late this afternoon by phone Johnson indignantly denied any intention of stalling and said he was trying to get a basis of settlement. Vice-President Macklin, whose personal letter to each striker, urging him to come back to work on the grounds that Mr. Macklin had once been a worker himself, was not present at the meeting.

The negotiations were very interesting, colorful and highly personal, according to reports. The Wickwire Spencer plant is a self contained unit, carrying on all manufacturing processes from furnace to the finished product of rods and wire. Its machinery is highly specialized and all the evil effects of the speedup are apparent while at the same time, employing no more than 400 men at capacity production, a certain personal relationship exists between the management and the men. This was reflected in the negotiations, if that word can be used to describe a meeting in which Mr. Johnson wanted to make his cirtues, or lack of them, the main issue.

It appears that the strike has made Mr. Johnson very skeptical in regard to gratitude from "his" workers. Having treated them for years with that mixture of brusque tolerance and inhuman brutality characteristic of coal mine and steel mill executives in their dealings with workers, Mr. Johnson seems to have concluded that his workers are all too human. After all he has done for them they have tied up his plant.

"I know some of you men think I am all right and believe what I say. Some of you think I am a goddam son of a bitch and don't believe a word I say," said the persecuted Mr. Johnson to the strikers' committee.

"Take Blank there, now," continued the aggrieved Mr. Johnson, referring to a Negro member of the committee and one of the outstanding leaders of the strike, "he don't believe a word I say. He's told me so. Isn't that so, Blank?"

Blank shrugged his shoulders. Some of the committee laughed.

"That's what causes all this trouble. You men don't have any confidence in me."

A committeeman spoke: "Mr. Johnson we didn't come here to talk about you. We come here to see what you got to say about them demands and wage scale."

But Mr. Johnson was sunk deep in gloom. His crude little effort to divide the committee into those who thought him a son of a bitch and those who didn't had brought no results. No one had risen to his defense and claimed that he was not a son of a bitch.

"If I haven't made you men feel that I have your interest at heart, if I haven't made you men feel that you can have confidence in me and that I mean what I say, I've failed, that's all," said Mr. Johnson with a rotarian sigh.

"You didn't tell the truth about our wages to the Riverside News, Mr. Johnson," said a committeeman. "You said we were getting 58½ cents an hour when we were getting 31½ cents an hour. That ain't right, Mr. Johnson."

Mr. Johnson made a gesture of despair. "Can I help it if the newspapers get things wrong? I'll have it corrected." The whole committe laughed.

The committee finally pinned Mr. Johnson down to the demands. He promised a reply this afternoon. It was not given and now there are more Wickwire workers who do not believe a word Mr. Johnson says.

**Contribute to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund! Help to keep up the 6-page "Daily"!**

## Sleeping Sickness in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—Mosquitoes are believed to be the cause of the plague of sleeping sickness which has swept through the city causing 3 deaths here. Sixty-nine persons are under treatment. A total of 137 have been treated.

## NRA Makes Stockyards Worse Than 'Jungle' Days

### Thousands Line Up Like Cattle Looking for Jobs, But Only Few Are Hired; Wages Are Cut by Application of Code

**(This is the first of two articles giving first-hand information on conditions in the stockyards of Chicago under the NRA.)**

* * *

By M. BACKALL

On Saturday, Aug. 5, the meat magnates signed the N.R.A. On Monday, I visited the Stockyards.

The Stockyard bosses announced that they would employ more workers. But of the thousands who stood in line at the Swift plants, only ten were taken in. Similarly at the other plants. These lines were filled with workers who had cards, showing that they had been formerly employed in the yards and laid off. Police guarded these lines from the inside and outside, and when the line became rather thick, they were chased out.

**Stockyards a Nest of Exploitation and Graft**

The Stockyards occupy a large area of land, about a square mile, possess 300 miles of railroad lines, have on their land 13,000 pens which can handle daily 75,000 heads of oxen, 125,000 sheep and 300,000 hogs. In 1919, the Stockyards employed about 90,000 people, but this number steadily decreased until it reached about 50,000 in 1929. In April, 1933, it was again reduced to 9,000 or 12,000 workers. From April to August, however, the number somewhat grew and reached to about 18,000 or 20,000 employes.

The exploitation in the Stockyards was always terrible, but now, after the acceptance of the N. R. A., it is worse. In American literature we have two masterpieces about the Stockyards, Robert Herrick's "The Diary of an American Citizen" and Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle." Robert Herrick depicts, in his book, a Stockyards officer who served on the jury which convicted the Haymarket martyrs and how this very "hero" bought the judge and the entire city council and state legislatures in order to rob the people so that he may build the railroads for the Stockyards.

Upton Sinclair acquaints us with the Lithuanian worker, Jurgas, and his cousin, Mary. Both are being milled between the rocks of exploitation. We see in their portrayed lives how their bodies are being destroyed and thinned in order to enrich the Swifts and Armours. In them we see the real hell of the slaughter houses.

**Causes of Enlarged Production in the Stockyards**

Among the unemployed who came looking for jobs one noticed white and Negro workers together; men and women stood around making friendly barter. "How are you, Joe? Do we get jobs?" "Hell knows. It is the New Deal." The workers realise that this is a fraud.

Even if a few workers are taken on, they are kept a few days and again laid off with the promise that they will be re-employed in a few weeks. There is more work in the Stockyards than during the spring. The main cause is inflation. Food prices have increased between 20 and 30 per cent and will go up higher. Some work is being done for cold-storage; for stock. The warehouses are being filled up.

**Nature of Stockyards Industry**

The Stockyards industry is big. It does not demand any skill. Very few skilled butchers are needed. They need mostly healthy and strong workers, in order to handle the ox sheep or hog. Thousands are slaughtered at the same time, and fifty operations are performed. One strikes the animal on the head, the second opens up, the third one skins, the fourth lifts, etc.

There is no industry in where the workers are so friendly and realize their common interests as in the Stockyards, despite the great number of different races employed. The Stockyards employ Polish, Spanish, Croatian, Ukrainian, Negro, Hungarian and Lithuanian workers.

**Wages and Hours Under the N.R.A.**

On Tuesday, the day after which the meat magnates signed the N.R.A., the employes were informed that their wages would be raised 17½ per cent or 5½ cents an hour. But this was done in a very characteristic manner. At Armours, where they trim pork, most of the workers earn about 50 cents an hour. They were informed that they will get a raise of 17½ per cent. The wages of all workers in that division will be 40 cents an hour. Now realize where the raise comes in when most of them formerly received 50 cents per hour. Armour has made a profit from the raise. Something similar to that took place at Swifts in many divisions, although the code stipulates a minimum wage of 44 cents an hour. The worst is yet with the hours.

The hours are 35 a week, instead of 40 and 44. This means that the earnings of a skilled worker will not be in the neighborhood of $20 or $25 a week, but $15 and $16 a week, and laborers much less. The guaranteed week is considerably less than the code prescribes. The Stockyards' bosses are not even abiding by the code, because it is a temporary contract. They arranged their own regulations. Workers who accept everything as it is, bow their heads, help the meat magnates to come to Washington and get their own rules as permanent code and say, "See the workers are satisfied with these conditions."


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# Chicago and Detroit Membership Meets Endorse Open Letter

## Districts Pledge to Build and Spread the Daily Worker

**Developing the Party Into a Mass Proletarian Party.**

**"Is it possible to carry out such a turn in our work? (Developing the Party Into a Mass Proletarian Party.) Of course, it is possible.** The members of the Party have shown in countless activities, in strikes, in hunger marches, demonstrations and in painstaking day-to-day work, that they are loyal and self-sacrificing revolutionists. Now all members and all Party organizations must at once proceed to determine how the work of the Party can be improved and what practical measures must be adopted in order to guarantee and carry out the turn in the Party.

The discussion of this letter must not take place merely in a general way. Every nucleus, every organization, every Party fraction **must link this discussion** up with **concrete tasks,** working out ways and means how to bring about immediately a real turn in the entire work of each individual organization, for the carrying out of this turn. The leading organs of the Party are responsible to the membership, the membership is responsible to the leading bodies and the Party is responsible to the American working class and the international working class."

—FROM THE OPEN LETTER.

**Discussion on the Open Letter, adopted by the extraordinary National Conference of the Communist Party, held in New York City, July 7-10, is taking place in all the Districts of the Party.**

**We have received reports of city membership meetings held in Chicago and in Detroit.**

**The Chicago membership meeting held on August 11, after hearing the** report of the District Organizer, Comrade Gebert, adopted a resolution, whole-heartedly endorsing the Open Letter and the District Resolution on Concentration and the Six-Months Plan of Work.

The resolution in outlining the tasks of the District in the light of the Open Letter states that **"The strikes in Chicago have demonstrated the readiness of the workers to struggle against the new offensive of the ruling class through the N. R. A."** The resolution, taking up the need of struggle against the A. F. of L. leadership, against social-fascism, states that **"All the strikes conclusively prove that the application of the United Front policy in struggle is the best means to unite workers and win their confidence."**

The resolution winds up with the pledge to "carry out the **Open Letter in our daily work, among the Negro and white workers, young and women workers,** in the big shops, steel mills, metal factories, stockyards and among the railroad workers, among the trade unions, among the reformist-led workers, among the masses of unemployed, developing struggles in light of the district resolution and Six Months' Plan. In the course of the struggles, in preparation for the struggles and after the struggles, we will build mass unions of the T. U. U. L., develop opposition work in the locals of the A. F. of L., build mass unemployed councils, paying particular attention in organizing unemployed workers of the heavy industries—drawing together the struggles of the employed and unemployed workers, under the central united demand for the Workers' Federation Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

**Forward to mass Bolshevik work of the C. P. of Chicago in the Steel, Metal, Packinghouse and Railroad Industries!**

**Every member of the Party a member of the trade unions—every member of the Party an organizer of the masses—to make the factories the fortresses of Communism!**

* * *

The second Detroit membership meeting was held Wednesday night, August 16, at the Workers' Home.

In opening the discussion, John Schmies, district organizer, told what was being done to carry out in practice the instructions of the Open Letter. He explained in the simplest terms how shop concentration should be carried out and pointed out some mistakes that had been made in this necessity of using the Daily Worker, respect. He also emphasized the Michigan Worker and Auto Workers News in shop concentration work. He reported that **since the district conference on the Open Letter had been held, several shop units had been organized, important contacts had been made in key factories and improvements had taken place in many fields of work.**

# A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

By DAN RICO

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")

No. 1—But the Mayor, learning that the speaker for the following Sunday was Mother Jones of the Miners' Union, and that public sentiment was overwhelmingly against him, decided not to fight. Instead he provided a meeting place. Almost all the local steel workers joined the unions immediately.

No. 2—In Homestead the sacred shrine of the Labor, the unions had to put up a harder fight. It was in early winter of 1918 that the Union tried to hold meetings in that town. The Mayor, once a striker in the great Homestead strike, flatly refused to permit any. "But we have already hired a hall" the organizers said. The next day the rent was returned by the landlord.

No. 3—The lack of resources bore down heavily during the summer months preceding the strike. Organizers in the various localities begged for help. But in vain. The consequence was that the work had to be skimped with disastrous effects on the strike later. In many towns the men wanted feverishly to organize, but had to be passed up for lack of organizers.

No. 4—The City of Duquesne is just across the river from Homestead. It gave the organizers a hot reception. Its Mayor Crawford, was President of the First National Bank. He was a true type of Pennsylvania steel town petty Kaiser. "Jesus Christ himself" he said, "could not speak in this town for the steel union." He challenged the union to try meeting. He offered to meet the organizers in personal combat.

# Farmers from North and South Write of Their Growing Impoverishment

## People Travelling the Roads Looking for Work and Food

**By a Woman Farm Correspondent**

ROUNDUP, Mont.—I saw the Open Letter in "Radnik," and I am very interested in your work, as we should all be.

I am among 2,573 population, of which 85 per cent are out of a job. I am on a farm about 17 miles to the nearest town.

There are poor people traveling on the highway going from city to city to look for work and food, but they very seldom get enough to eat, and sleep on the roadside. I took in a number of them and fed them.

Here is only misery and slavery among people. The whole county is on relief. They used to give it only to the married men and now the last three months they are giving $8 per month to the single. How can one live with that? The work is very poor and the wages very little.

The coal fields are on the bum. The big coal companies are selling coal under price to knock the small coal mines. The coal is all the way from $1, $1.50, $1.75 to $2.00 a ton. With this price the poor miner can't work and he must starve.

The wages for girls are: Housework—$10 to $15 a month, and board and room; the store clerks get $20 a week, and $3 a month union. But there is no union in the restaurants—you get $17 a week, but you can't work if you do not have a union card.

The farm work is $1 a day, and at lots of places you have to bring your lunch. In most places you only work for your board and room and a few clothes, but very little. All products are rising, but not wages for the working hands.

Now you see our suffering. Then we will ask one another what we will do. Comrades, now is the time for us to open our eyes. I appeal to the whole working class now to fight for their rights.

I was sleeping at one time but a time came when I woke up. Now when the rest of them will wake up some morning, if they do not know what to do, they can write to the Daily Worker.

## Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

**By an American Worker Correspondent in the Soviet Union**

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—How is Moscow treating me? Well, I won't just discuss Moscow, but will say that the entire Soviet Union is the best place in the world for all workers. Meaning, of course, that workers should build a Soviet in their own country.

I was visiting a collective farm district, about eleven hours ride outside of Moscow. A small province of 17,000 people, 82 per cent of whom are collectivized. In fact they have a very strong collective organization, and the result is that these peasants are well satisfied with collectivization. They have food in abundance. We visited the bazaar, and I can assure you that I have never seen so much meat, pork, and vegetables. There was all the milk you want.

This goes to prove that when the line of the party has been carried out, the results, such as I have just mentioned, are bound to follow. Agriculture here has necessarily lagged behind. The base for its development had to be laid. The success of the first 5-year plan has laid this base, the base which will revolutionize agriculture, placing it technically in the forefront. The complete mechanization of the land will give tremendous results that could not have been possible before.

The plan for this year is for better production and more of it. No more expansion of areable land. But the land now under cultivation must yield better results. With improvement of the means of production, plus the work of the Shock Brigades, who at the recent Congress pledged themselves to see that this year's plan of work is carried out. This year will be the turning point in the life of the Soviet workers.

## Big Landowner Takes All Crop Every Year to Apply on Back Debts

**By a Share-Cropper Correspondent**

CAMP HILL, Ala.—The big landowner of Mr. M. L. Aaron here, demands all I made. He denied me payment for three years for food and fertirlizer and still demands all my cotton to apply on back debts. How can I pay back debts with not a single chance.

Now he has put up my land for sale, and demand my land, livestock and other products as a foreclosure. He wants a morigage on my crop every spring so he can demand it in the fall.

## Drought Ruins Crops, While Relief Cut to Practically Nothing

**(By a Farmer Correspondent)**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"Thousands of families are facing starvation in Arkansas," said Hugh Gore, state secretary of the Farmers' Protective Association. Because of the drought in the early part of the season, the crops have been burned by the beating sun and lack of moisture on a rocky soil to the point where harvesting will be useless.

Relief has been cut to practically nothing. "Violence will probably result unless drastic action is taken before winter," Gore declared.

## "Our Relief Cut, But Struggle Remains"

**By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent**

AUBURN, Wash.—We were over optimistic as usual as regards "relief." Instead of cash money on relief, we are cut off relief! Did manage to get a little pea picking. Now that's done.

What next? There remains the class struggle! Toward Soviet America, Comrades!

Revolutionary greetings—

**NOTE**

We urge farmers and workers on farms to write us of their work and of their struggles to organize for better conditions. We publish such letters every Thursday. If you want your letter to appear on any specific Thursday, see that it reaches us by the preceding Monday.

# Pennsylvania Farm Fights

## Pennsylvania Farmers Join Hands With City Workers to Break Grip of Big Milk Monopolies

By LANKY
PART II.

**(This is the concluding story on rural Southwestern Pennsylvania.)**

**AT first the United Farmers Protective Association grew very slowly—250 members (dues paying) up to the time of the Farmers National Relief Conference in December, 1932.**

**Thirty-six farmers from the area attended the conference. Here they heard from the militant farmers of the Northwest, among other things, how** sheriff sales are stopped.

Evidently the lesson was well learned, for within a month the United Farmers Protective Association members had stopped their first sheriff sale—the famous $1.18 sale.

Stoppage of the sale drew the class line sharper. Bankers, storekeepers, rich farmers, church, police, sheriff, judge, newspapers—all took their places openly against the militants who dared use mass action. On the other hand, the small and middle farmers who had not participated began to size up the situation also. In a few months, the membership tripled until now it is close to 1,000 dues-paying members, with over 25 locals. This is in addition to 200 members of the youth organization.

**Unite with City Workers**

With the opposition appearing, the slogan of "Unity with the City Workers" now became more important. The slogan was put into life by workers of the Unemployed Councils of Allentown and Emaus coming out in trucks to help stop sheriff sales. The farmers replied by sending milk for the children and speakers to city demonstrations. So in the struggle for immediate demands the alliance of toilers of factory and farm came into being, building the future revolutionary alliance.

At the first convention of the United Farmers Protective Association, held in Dublin the outstanding achievements were the adoption of a more advanced platform and the passing of a resolution calling for recognition of the Soviet Union.

**"We go on record in favor of a milk strike in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. In order to carry through this action we must take organizational steps to pre-**

**pare. . . ."**

A broad committee of workers and farmers was set up to carry on the work—the Philadelphia Regional Committee for Action.

Other important resolutions were on worker-farmer unity against the milk trust, for the abolition of state police, against sheriff sales, for recognition of the Soviet Union, against imperialist war, for the bonus and for social insurance.

In the past few months, the farm youth organization, called the Young Pioneers of the United Farmers Protective Association, has been established and now has over 200 members in three locals. The activities of the youth organization have been mainly social, though it was represented at the Allentown National Youth Day with a delegation of 75. The youth group in this area is of utmost importance because it represents the connecting link between factory and farm. Over 50 per cent of the youth have been or are now working in shops. This makes them semi-proletarians. This means that the Y. C. L. should help carefully work out a more advanced program than the adult organizations, which is a petty-bourgeois organization under proletaran leadership.

The author will endeavor to more adequately handle the youth problems in a separate article in the future.

* * *

WHAT has been the effect of the New Deal on the rural masses in the area? There is no doubt that the New Deal illusions exist. The new deal illusions even weakened a section of the leadership of the United Farmers Protective Association. This is to be expected in view of the fact that we are dealing with small and middle farmers, property owners, whose class nature is to vaccilate, to grasp any straw that may seem to save their property. The militant conscious section of the leadership of the United Farmers Protective Association still young politically, did not know how to sufficiently expose the New Deal illusions. There came a definite slow-up period.

**Grain That Is Bought To Feed**

Then came the rise in prices of cattle. Sharp and steady rose the price of grain. Milk prices were at a standstill. The famous scissors opened wider than ever. Farmers began to wake up.

Along with this came a wave of industrial strikes. For the first time in history we have strikes in the mills of the towns. From the towns to the cross-road sweatshops. Every cross-road can now boast of a strike. Militant strikes, too. Strikers who never heard of class struggle—who are befuddled and still full of illusions. Many of the strikes are being won. Increase in wages, shorter hours, etc.

This has had a great influence on the hard pressed farmers. Sons and daughters came home with accounts of the class struggle on picket lines. Strike talk in every farm home in the industrial-farm area (Bucks, Montgomery, Berks and Lehigh Counties).

**For a Milk Strike**

Votes are being taken at farmers' meetings throughout the territory. From the North we hear the strike struggle of the New York dairy farmers. To the West, the opening skirmish is taking place, a small strike of 500—Harrisburg is being blockaded; four shot.

From the South, Maryland, we hear urgent calls for help to organize for strike. From the East, New Jersey, the farmers are chaffing at the appointment of Clyde King as czar of the milk industry under the New Deal.

There is no doubt that major class battle are about to be fought among the farmers.

# CROPPERS UNION BLOCKS PLAN TO MURDER LEADERS

DADEVILLE, Ala. — The Share Croppers Union has uncovered a plot of the landlords to murder Thomas E. Gray, brother of Ralph Gray, Negro farmer who was shot down and killed on July 17, 1931, while on guard at a meeting of the union. Thomas Gray is himself an active leader in the struggles of the poor farmers and share-croppers. The plot also involved the murder of all leaders of the union.

Charles Harris, Negro stool pigeon who was sent into the Share Croppers Union as a spy for the landlords, went to the creek on August 5 where Gray and another man were fishing. Harris tried to start a fight with Gray by claiming that Gray had been around Harris' house bothering his wife. Harris then walked a few steps away from Gray and fired. Gray was saved by jumping behind a tree.

The Share Croppers Union immediately set up a committee to investigate the matter. It was found that for several weeks prior to the attempt on Gray's life, Harris had been going to town to have long private conversations with members of the Ku Klux Klan in Camp Hill. It was found that Harris is in the pay of Mat Wilson, former policeman of Camp Hill, of Lynn Miners, rich landlord and Klansman, and of Policeman Gabbett of Camp Hill. According to the arrangements made with these persons, Harris was to receive $50 as soon as he had killed Gray, and then go to Camp Hill. Next, he was to kill the organizer of the Union and then two other important union leaders. A price of $200 has been placed on the heads of the four leading members.

# In the Home

## Today's Menu

BREAKFAST

Sliced bananas.
Wheatena.
Toast.
Coffee, milk.

* * *

LUNCH

Cream of tomato soup.
Potted shoulder of lamb.
Browned potatoes, carrots.
Bread and butter.
Fresh fruit salad.

To make cream of tomato soup take 4 large tomatoes, cut up, ½ cup of water, 2 slices of onion, 2 sprigs of parsley, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, ½ teaspoonful of salt, ¼ teaspoonful of soda, 1 quart of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of flour.

Cook the tomatoes with the onion, parsley, sugar and salt for twenty minutes. Mix in the soda and stir well; the soda prevents the milk from curdling. Make the milk and flour and butter into white sauce; strain the tomato, mix the two and strain again.

Sometimes you may add a stalk of celery to the other seasoning as it cooks.

* * *

SUPPER

Cottage cheese salad.
Bread and butter.
Tea, milk.

## Can You Make 'em Yourself?

For the cooler days. And why not make the collar in such a way that the light turn-over effect can be taken off and cleaned separately? Satin is mentioned for this dress. The "One Who Knows" says that pure dye silks are the most satisfactory. We believe that a well-dyed wool would look good, too. When making such purchases, it is advisable to shop around for the best quality of material at the lowest price. Have no hesitancy in consulting the Buyer.

Pattern 1539 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 yards 39 inch fabric and 3-8 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to DAILY WORKER Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. (Patterns by mail only.)

## Negro Newspaper Praises I. L. D.

### Kan. Paper Commends Scottsboro Fight

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Praise for the activity of the International Labor Defense was voiced in the leading editorial of this week's issue of the "Wyandotte Echo", Negro paper here.

The editor comments, "Even now they (the I.L.D.) could celebrate 'one hundred years of progress' and much more will be added when the tours of Lester Carter and Ruby Bates, which are now on, shall have been completed. And it will be hard to judge what it will amount to when the extended tour by Mother Patterson shall have ended.

". . . The point of awakening was that where the most unfortunate class of the first group (white) realized that it occupied ground common with the black group, and that they could not wax while the black group was being pushed down to unbearable conditions of living, at which point they decided to make common cause.

"It is as the voice of Karl Marx out from the tomb, 'Working men of the world unite. You have the world to gain. You have nothing to lose but your chains' "

# LETTERS from OUR READERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.

Comrade Editor:

The Bricklayer Masons' Union is on its last legs. There are about 100 in the organization out of a membership of 750. Some, like myself, have dropped rather than pay dues to keep a bunch of parasites in the International Union. Also, in the local it is rumored the whole organization is going to be reorganized right through the country. S. M.

**(Editor's Note.**—The members in the local union must organize themselves in a rank and file group and demand the reinstatement of all expelled and suspended members, who were thrown out of the organization for non-payment of dues or for trade union activities. They must demand from the International that all unemployed members receive exemption from dues with exemption stamps, and remain in good standing in the organization. Leaving the union merely plays into the hands of divide the employed from the unthe union officials, whose aim is to employed.

* * *

Dear Comrade Editor:

In the Daily of Aug. 8 there was a good expose about printing the "Blue Eagle" with what the Daily called "scab" labor. The article was good, especially showing that the A. F. of L. leadership supports the NIRA drive even though the "Blue Eagle" is printed by non-union labor.

I think that it was a grave political error on the part of the editor to call a non-union shop a scab shop. Scab is a "bad" word and by calling any worker a scab you insult him. Then how can we go and organize the unorganized workers? By calling them scabs? No. We must go to these workers and explain that they should organize into a union and that they have a right to do this under the NIRA.

The word scab must not be usd that way in the future, in my opinion, but must only be applied to those who work while there is o strike going on.

Comradely yours,
J. O.

**(Editor's Note.—The comrade is right in his criticism about the use of the phrase "scab shop" where it gives the slightest implication that it is the workers who are called names just because they are unorganised. He has correctly outlined the way to use the name "scab."**

We must, as this comrade says, go to the unorganized workers and get them to organize, but not by telling them that "they have a right to do this under the NIRA," but by pointing out that organization will give them strength to win their demands.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Mrs. Mory Sergassi, of 219 East 28th Street, New York City, read in newspapers of the charitable work that the Salvation Army was doing and so, being in need of charity, she went to the Salvation Army to help her. After giving her life history and telling them why she was born, she was told to get out. She told them she was starving and asked for bread, and that she was willing to work for it, but they only called her a beggar and informed her she had a bad record for asking for work.

It is about time a real expose of the Salvation Army was started, and I think the Daily Worker can do it. That is the reason for this letter.

**(Editor's Note.**—We ask all workers who have had any experience with the Salvation Army to write us about it. An article exposing this racketeering outfit will be compiled on the basis of the information we receive.)

* * *

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Why have no stories been printed on the strikes of the Noma Electric Corp., of 524 Broadway; the Plymouth Card Co., of 520 Broadway, and the J. & S. Milberg Co., of 512 Broadway?

Hundreds of workers from these three firms have been out on strike with mass picketing and the greatest militancy. But where were the stories in the Daily on these struggles? There were none. Where were the Daily newsboys spreading the paper of the working class amongst these fighting proletarians? In Union Square, no doubt.

These workers may be seen standing and walking about the front and rear of these buildings each morning, hundreds of them. And what do they read, these proletarians? They read the Daily Mirror, the Daily News and the song sheets! s it their fault? No.

The Daily must print the entire story of each of these struggles. It should print the names of all the workers so as to encourage them and show them that they are not alone in their attempt to storm the heavens. After sending reporters down and getting good, long, vivid stories, they should be printed immediately. The following morning our newsboys should be there shouting at the top of their lungs that they have stories in the paper of these strikes. The workers will buy our paper if only to see their names in it. (If you can get a picture, better yet.) The following day have a short follow-up story and so on until the end of the strikes.

Talk plainly to the workers, telling them of their chances of winning, what to do to win, cite examples of victories elsewhere, etc. Also, after the second or third day, when the workers have learned to follow their struggles in the Daily, have the newsboys sell copies of the Manifesto and other working class classics, which will assist the workers to understand what it is all about.

Another suggestion I have is for the Daily to give a party for these workers. Serving only coffee and cookies, it should not be expensive, and then the workers can hear their true friends speak; they can be led to become strong supporters of the six-page Daily. If you do this, be careful how you do it. These workers are not very class-conscious and so do not press them for subscriptions too quickly. PAM.

**(Editor's Note.**—We did publish information on the Plymouth Card strike, but the worker who promised to come to report regularly did not show up after the first story.

On the Nome Electric Corp. we can only say that it is impossible for the Daily to cover directly every strike that is occurring in New York at present, and we must rely on workers involved in the strike, or those knowing about it, to keep us constantly informed of the situation as it develops.

The suggestions on getting the Daily Worker before these workers are good.)

## Sailors Fed Putrid Meat on S.S. Haiti

NEW YORK.—A story of putrid meat served to the men aboard the S.S. Haiti was related by the crew of the ship, which just docked in New York. The steamer left New York on Thursday, July 27.

"About seven or eight days out of New York we began to notice that the food was getting rotten," one seaman said. "We could notice the taste was getting worse all the time. It was not until eight or nine days ago that we made any complaint. In Norfolk fresh meat and ice were brought aboard, but the crew was given none of this meat. It was saved for the officers' and the crew was given the same rotten meat. The bread was also bad part of the time."

When the ship docked, a delegate of the Marine Workers Industrial Union was notified. With a committee from the ship, he took a can of the putrid meat to the Barge office, to complain to the Public Health Service. They were referred to Hudson and Jay St. From this point they were referred back to the barge office, to the Shipping Commissioner, who passed the buck to the Deputy Commissioner.

This worthy official "sniffed" the meat and ordered it removed. The next visit was to the City Health Department, which disclaimed responsibility, but recommended the Public Health Service. In no instance were the workers able to register a complaint. Government agencies are not interested in such matters.

An attempt by the M.W.I.U. delegate to organize the workers in an effective protest was unsuccessful. The crew was so terrorized by company "dicks" that they simply walked out in disgust. I.W.W. members aboard refused to join in any action.


## Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

# Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Trigonitis—Verumontanitis**

W.J.C., Upper Darby, Pa.—This condition requires the services of a geniton-urinary specialist. In the meantime, the patient should abstain from eating spicy food or drinking alcoholic beverages. Dancing, running or standing on the feet too long should be avoided. Getting sexually excited without completion of of the act aggravates the condition.

* * *

**"Self-Abuse"**

J. S.—Your friend is unduly alarmed. Nearly every young, unmarried person masturbates. Those who deny it, lie in the majority of cases. Unless it is indulged in too often, neither the mind nor the body are impaired.

* * *

**Tonsils and Foot Trouble**

H. G.—Infection of the tonsils often causes foot trouble. This is known as a focal infection and is usually treated as "rheumatism." It is doubtful that the tonsil tabs left in your throat are the cause of your trouble. If you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, I'll furnish you the names of several podiatrists (chiropodists) who will advise you. If you cannot afford to pay, you may apply at the Foot Clinics of New York, 53 E. 124th St., where you will receive expert and courteous attention.

* * *

Rose W.—See answer to H. G. above. You will receive a private letter in due time.

**Dry Prunes**

Gertrude—Dry prunes like other fruits contain organic acids; but these, far from being poisonous, are decidedly beneficial to the human body. Don't pay any attention to the self-appointed food experts. Six dry prunes have often a laxative effect on the bowel of some persons. It is rarely necessary to eat more than that amount. A large quantity of any dry food is liable to cause some disturbance.

* * *

**Sanitariums in Soviet Russia**

J. L.—There are plenty of sanitariums and Rest Homes in the Crimea and the Caucasus. American workers who need medical attention can stay there for 30 days at the rate of $30 to $33. This low rate includes transportation from the border to the sanitarium and back to the border. Other than factory workers must pay $45. You must be recommended by your organization. You can obtain particulars from World Tourists, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

* * *

**Vaccination and Anti-Toxin**

P. K., Detroit, and J. R., Brooklyn—The questions you raise cannot be answered privately, mainly because of lack of time. Within a few days, however, a series of articles will appear in this column which will deal with the subject, at some length.

* * *

**Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 East 13th St., New York City.**

# S.S. UTAH

## a novel by an American Seaman

## MICHAEL PELL

*Illustrations by Philip Wolfe*

**THE STORY SO FAR: Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union aboard the S. S. Utah, has been interesting his fellow sailors in the Soviet Union, the role of workers in the class struggle, etc. When the Utah docks at Copenhagen, the dock workers refuse to unload the mail-bags without extra overtime pay. The sailors are asked to do the job, and Slim objects, telling them it would be scabbing. But, by threatening to withhold their pay, the bos'n gets most of them to unload the bags. Now read on:**

* * *

### INSTALLMENT TEN

### Sailor Love.

IT was already dark as Slim walked down the gangplank. The whores were still waiting around, like a school of hungry sharks. "Hello, honey!" "Come here, sailorman!" "Want a little loving, dear?" The different bids reminded Slim of an auction sale. Alongside the mail-wagons were the Cadets, checking the bags already. Further up the line the pantryman came by, with a sackload of beer.

"Come on along, Slim, we're celebrating."

"Celebrating what?"

The pantryman waved his free hand undecidedly. "Celebrate." The stupid look of a drunkard was on his face.

Nyhaven, sailors' district. Narrow

streets, pub after pub. It was still early. The bartenders and girls looked bored; the tinpan pianos ground out dismal tunes. In front of the Taverne Hotel the second mate was sitting in the sidewalk cafe with a woman. "Don't catch that bastard heaving mailbags," cussed Slim. His partner was the consul's daughter. She was laughing and holding on to her cocktail. Slim thought of the professor's "good girl." A big crowd was streaming into Tivoli Gardens. Slim didn't have a cent on him, and looked through the crowd for one of the gang. He pictured the fellers all in a sweat to get through, get back into shoreclothes, get their draw, and then fall into the arms of the first whore. Had to make the most of the time.

* * *

ABOUT an hour later, as he headed back for the ship, his arm was grabbed from behind. "You're locked up, you dirty Bolshevik!" Bobby and the Eskimo, looking pretty happy. The Eskimo had a wild look in his eye.

"Come on along, Slim!"

"No, I've seen enough for a while."

"Gwan, you're coming with us," insisted Bobbie. "Get hold of his arm there, Eskimo!"

"But I ain't got a cent on me!"

"That don't make no difference; we're comrades, ain't we?"

They dragged him off. The trio sailed from one cafe into another, taking a shot here and there. It was getting livelier in the cafes now, but Bobbie wasn't satisfied with the women. Eskimo wasn't so particular. He grabbed hold of the first woman in every place, and each time Bobbie dragged him away. Finally they wound up in Cap Horn. A skirt in the middle of the floor was throwing up her legs in a solo, trying hard to make a customer. She looked like forty hardworking seasons. But Bobbie was watching a little blondie who sat with a young sailor near the orchestra. The waiter came over. All the waiters in this joint were husky 200-pounders.

"Three beers," ordered Bobby.

"No, I want whiskey," demanded the Eskimo, two whiskeys."

* * *

AFTER drinking, Bobbie squared his tie a little tighter and went over to ask the blondie if she danced. She did. The Eskimo swallowed both whiskeys and went after the solo dancer, pulling her into a corner.

Slim's attention was attracted to the next table, where a sailor and a girl were sitting, leaning against the wall. The man was a well-built, quiet-looking Scandinavian of about 38. Looked like a barge captain or ships' carpenter. She was a typical cafe coaxer, not much on looks, but dressed clean. What struck Slim was the nice way these two got along together; hardly talking, taking it easy, plainly enjoying each other's company. Every once in a while they got up and danced—a monotonous two-step—then they came back, sat down, and took another sip of beer.

A half hour passed. Bobby was busy with his blondie, the Eskimo had disappeared with his cow. "Hello lonesome!" A woman leaned over Slim's shoulder, smelling like a barrag dipped in Woolworth's toilet water. "Hello." The woman sat down in Bob's seat. Pretty young head, with firm little breasts. Brunette with a boyish bob, and a wide leather belt to her midships, which showed up her lines so there could be no mistaking. Slim began to show signs of life. The pair at the next table got up to dance and passed. The whore made a discouraging gesture to Slim: "No use waiting for her."

"Waiting for who?"

She pointed to the other prostitute, who was dancing with the Scandinavian. "I noticed you been looking at her all night. But when Mary's with her Johnny there, she's closed to everybody else."

Slim pretended great interest. The girl had nice teeth.

"How come?"

"Oh, those two have been sweethearts for the last eight years. He's an Icelander, comes to Copenhagen every couple of months with a cargo of herring and stays here a few days. As long as he stays, they're stuck as close as snails onto each other. Then after he's gone, Mary gets eyes like that!"

The whore put her fists under her eyes.

"From crying for him?"

The woman laughed. "Hell, no! Her pimp beats the living hell out of her. He don't like this johnny."

Slim was wondering all along how to break the sad news that he was broke. By way of a starter he asked, "What's your name?"

"Tingle. What's yours?"

Just then the music started again, and Tingle grabbed his hand.

"Come on, honey, let's dance."

Slim pulled a face and stuck to his chair.

"What's the matter, honey, don't you know how?"

Slim showed his empty pockets. Tingle tingled quickly away.

* * *

A COUPLE of minutes later, the door to the place banged open. A heavy-set man, with high cheekbones and yellowish mustaches stood in the doorway. It was hard to tell if he was momentarily tight or just naturally mean. He looked the place over like a dick. Suddenly his eyes stopped. He had found what he wanted. Slim began to feel a bit uncomfortable. Just as the fellow was within a few steps of him, he heard a movement on the other side of his table; the Scandinavian's shadow flashed by him and he heard a smack. Then another one, clean, solid, like a sheet of seawater hitting the bulkhead. The blood shot out of the fellow like wine from a stuck bladder. Two bouncers rushed over and finished the job. The whole thing was over in a minute. Slim began to savvy. So that was why the Scandinavian and his Mary had been leaning against the wall, facing the door, and going easy on the beer!

The sailor had meanwhile ordered another couple of bottles, while

Mary smoothed his coat collar a bit. When the music started again they got up and danced just as before. Still the same nice easy tempo. Finally the man drained his bottle, said a few words to the girl. She nodded. He called the waiter, paid, and they wound their way through the tables to the doorway which led upstairs.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

## "Daily" Correspondent Co-author of Book On the Soviet Farmer

Nathaniel Buchwald, correspondent in the Soviet Union for the New York Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit, and R. Bishop, correspondent for the London Daily Worker, are the joint authors of a new book on the Soviet farmers, **From Peasant to Collective Farmer**, issued by International Publishers.

It is the story of the transformation wrought in Soviet agriculture in recent years. The authors tell of the experiences of the collective farming movement and the perspectives of socialized large-scale agriculture which were brought to the fore at the First Congress of Collective Farm udarnika held recently in Moscow. The authors attended the Congress and interviewed the delegates who had come fresh from the collective fields. They supplemented this information and verified it by subsequent trips in the various parts of the Soviet Union.

The book is profusely illustrated.

### Expensive Name.

**WASHINGTON.—In the midst of talk about government economy it is reported that engraving the name of Postmaster Farley on the new National Postoffice Building here cost the government $1,060. In order to get the Tammany appointee's name on the panel where the names of all the postmaster generals since Franklin are carved, it was necessary to plane down the entire panel in a stone mill.**

### How You Can Get the Daily Worker

**If you are not a subscriber as yet, make arrangements to get the "Daily" at the news stand nearest your home, notifying us about the exact address of the stand or candy-story.**

**If you wish to subscribe and get the paper by mail, the subscription rate for Manhattan and Bronx is $1.00 per month; in all other boroughs—75 cents, and for three months, $2. Mail a money order or check for the amount to the Daily Worker.**

**If you want the paper delivered to your door by carrier, the rate is 18 cents per week.**

JIM MARTIN — Trouble A-Brewing — by QUIRT and NEWHOUSE

## *Youth in U.S.S.R. Through Fascist Spectacles*

**YOUTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA**, by Klaus Mehnert. Harcourt, Brace and Company, $2.

Reviewed by GEORGE LEWIS

Klaus Mehnert was born in Russia in 1906. Eight years later his family moved to Germany, where he has lived ever since. He made trips through the Soviet Union on many occasions. He speaks Russian fluently. He has many friends among the Komsomols (Young Communist League members). In 1932, on the basis of his extensive knowledge, he published a book, in German, called "Youth in Soviet Russia," now translated into English.

The book is full of facts, written clearly, with great pains taken by the author not to tell lies. The history of the Komsomol is a splendid chapter. How many know that in May, 1917, in Petrograd, young workers were organized into a league of "Work and Light," whose manifesto began with, "It cannot be the business of youth to take part in the struggle against capitalism"? Mehner tells us how the Bolshevik party worked inside this league to head off this budding fascist youth movement.

The youth communes, the literature of the Soviet youth, their education, their work on the collective farm, their "morality and culture," facts on all of these are given by Mehnert with great efforts to be truthful.

It is surprising what pains Mehnert takes to tell the truth. Surprising because from the very first chapter the reader is made aware of Mehnert's fundamental hostility to the proletarian revolution.

Here is a bright young man confronted with heroic achievements which he cannot and does not deny. Yet his bright young mind has been so poisoned with the bourgeois poison of idealistic philosophy that he sees in this great mass socialist construction not the forces liberated from capitalist oppression but the product of an advertising campaign. In the Soviet system, he writes "the production and exploitation of emotional tension are cleverly calculated means of statecraft."

**Slogans Are Not Sausages**

If an advertising scheme is all that is needed, then Hoover's "Buy Now" campaign would have solved the crisis long ago. The American bourgeoisie is now trying to tell the American workers that the crisis will be ended by putting a blue eagle in every store window. Hitler's publicity machine is grinding out slogans every day like sausages.

But slogans are not sausages, a blue eagle in every store window is not a chicken in every pot. The Five Year Plan has nothing in common with the schemes of capitalist witch-doctors.

Mehnert is a bright young man He writes that "it is impossible to be neutral in Russia." But he thinks that it is possible to be neutral anywhere else. In Germany, for example. There, he believes, there is no class struggle. In Germany, he believes, "victory can be achieved only if the struggle is fought, not by one class alone, but all healthy and selfless forces among workers, bourgeois and peasants."

Mr. Mehnert says he doesn't believe in catchwords like "capitalism" or "socialism." But he wants "victory" Whose "victory"? The slogan that Mr. Mehnert believes in, of being "neither for nor against Bolshevism, but for Germany" (the emphasis is Mehert's) has led to the temporary "victory" of Hitler.

Mehnert recognizes that capitalism has been tried and found wanting. He admits the question of unemployment cannot be solved. Yet he rejects the dictatorship of the proletarian. It worked in Russia That he admits. But in Europe we must have, he tells us, a "European solution."

We were once told that Russia is not advanced enough for a proletarian revolution. Now Mehnert tells us that Germany is too advanced for the Marxist principles of class struggle. Any argument will do for one who, at the cost of mass hunger and mass murder, still insists on a capitalist fascist "European solution."

## WHAT'S ON

***Thursday***

MOVIE—CAIN AND ABTEM, at Allerton and Barnes Theatre—Auspices Upper Bronx Section of Women's Councils. Admission 10c.

* * *

MEETING FILM SECTION—Workers Film Photo League, 220 E. 14th St., 8 p. m. All interested in films invited.

* * *

IMPORTANT MEDICAL LECTURE FREE! For men only, at Brownsville, Center of WIR, 421 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, famous doctors will lecture on various men's diseases. Questions and answers after lecture.

* * *

SACCO AND VANZETTI MEMORIAL MEETING. Everyone invited. Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2120 Cruger Ave. near Lydig, Bronx.

* * *

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, 8.30 p. m. of Tremont Workers Club, at 1981 Prospect Ave.

* * *

I.L.D. meeting of Excursion representatives from branches Thursday, Aug. 24, 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St.

# DEPORTED: THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY

By REBECCA KAPLAN

THE Ellis Island military watchman examined the three visit-permits, glanced keenly at the three women—one with a child in her arms, turned on his heel, and disappeared.

The three women waited in the cold, vacant room with hard, bare benches. Then the watchman returned.

Beside him a husky fellow with a heavy shock of black hair walked with determined steps. He must have been in his late twenties.

"Leonardo!" one of the women said softly. The sleepy child wailed.

"Sammy, my son," the big fellow said, embracing the mother and child. He turned to the other woman and kissed her.

"How are you, mother?" he said, and to the third, shaking hands, "Hello, comrade." He sat close beside his wife and mother.

**Eager for News**

"What's new in the city?" he asked. "Oh, yes, I got the letter from the I. L. D. about the habeas corpus, and about the cable for my visa to the Soviet Union. In other words, the American government won't be allowed to part us. Our workers' fatherland will unite the deported Italian with his Yankee woman and his Yankee son."

Mother Domiano sat looking at her son, nodding her head. Her strongly-built, rather full body made her appear middle-aged, but her face was the face of a woman of thirty-five. When she noticed that the comrade from the International Labor Defense and the Committees for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers was making notes of what Leonardo said, she bent over to him and whispered warningly in her son's ear, in Italian.

"She's very scared." Comrades Leonardo and Elsie said simultaneously. The police are always searching her house in Boston, because of her son. The family does not get any relief. The government delays the father's citizenship papers. She is afraid it may be in Leonardo's way of becoming a citizen. (When a father becomes a citizen, his children under 21 automatically become citizens also. But Leonardo is much more than 21."

**"How I Became a Communist"**

Leonardo is talking. His black eyes are smiling. A few freckles are concentrated around the sculptured nose and wide forehead. He rally has a dynamic, impressive appearance. He slapped his mother's shoulder gently.

"I'm telling our comrade how I became a Communist," he said.

There are many interesting questions to be asked and answered, but the visiting card says, "Stay only 15 minutes if possible."

**Fifteen to Be Deported**

Fifteen leading comrades of the revolutionary miners union are on the list to be deported, from Pittsburgh alone. One comrade, Dalmpatista, was also supposed to be deported to Italy, but because of the struggle led by the I. L. D. he is also going to the Soviet Union. Every one of the comrades has a family. The government does not stop at breaking, smashing, destroying anything when it attacks the workers.

Comrade Leonardo opens the Daily Worker and says proudly:

"There is good work going on in my city. Gosh, if I could only be there, instead of knitting sweaters!" (The Ellis Island chiefs amuse the prisoners by making them weave sweaters.)

Comrade Elsie got up quickly.

**No Work to Be Had**

"And what about me? I have tramped from place to place, and there is no work. Sammy too, he couldn't go to anyone, he could just stay on my lap."

As his name was spoken, the baby began to dance about on his mother's knee. Mother and father, full of youth, charm, and revolutionary enthusiasm, look proudly at their son.

Sammy is nine months old. He looks about two years old. He is like a small photograph of his father. When he laughs, not only his dimples, but the whole world laughs.

Three soldiers walked in, and something came to an end. . .

"See that I get the Daily Worker every day," Leonardo said as he disappeared, surrounded by the guards.

**"Undesirable"**

The Ellis Island launch went back to New York. Every moment carried the three women and the baby farther away from the place from which Comrade Leonardo, the red sailors, and other revolutionary workers are to be deported. They are "undesirable." To deport them may terrorize the other active comrades, and the revolutionary masses. Across the water? . . .

**"Across the water, or over the fire, high above you and around you, comrades, in close ranks, like a wall, stands the unity of all the revolutionary workers of the world."**

Back in New York. Around the waterfront shadows of people, ragged, dirty, gloomy.

"Your Leonardo fought for these, against unemployment, against hunger. The workers shouldn't work so hard for such miserable wages. Families shouldn't be broken up. The death rate and accidents among the miners are terribly high."

**Six in Family**

The comrade tried to comfort Mother Domiano. Comrade Elsie put in a word here and there. But Mother Domiono looked sorrowfully over the water.

Leonardo was her oldest son. There were five more in the family, the youngest six years old. For more than six years she hasn't been able to get her fill of looking at her oldest boy. He was now in one city, now in another. And if ever he did come home to Boston, there were meetings and meetings, books and books, and newspapers.

Her husband was a building trades worker, but for a year there had been no work. There were hopes a child would grow up. Things would get better.

For eight months she had not embraced her Leonardo. In that jail (Allegheny County Jail), the notorious prison that held so many of the rebellious miners of the Pittsburgh section, she could only stare at him through the bars. It was a long journey there, too, and cost much money.

Her husband, in his younger days, was the same way. He had to run away from Italy.

**Shoe Worker at 13**

And here is the biography of that dynamic young revolutionist, Comrade Leonardo Domiano, or Jim Evans as he was known in the movement.

At thirteen he worked in a Boston shoe factory. His first revolutionary teacher was his father, though later the old man's revolutionary ardor cooled. He went to school as far as the eighth grade, and no further, because he had to go to work. He continued his studies in night school.

"He liked to study and read, to know the truth," his mother said.

Sacco and Vanzetti gave him his first strong urge to join and work in the revolutionary movement—or rather the Daily Worker, which acquainted him with Sammo and Vanzetti. He saw a copy of it, and then for two weeks he looked for more copies.

"In the Jewish neighborhood, you will get the Daily Worker," someone told him. This was eight years ago.

**D. O. in Buffalo.**

In 1928, Leonardo was district organizer of the Y. C. L. in Buffalo. Later he participated in the Textile Workers strike in New England. When Edith Berkman was arrested, he was locked up for ten days. For the last two years, he had been active among the miners in Pennsylvania.

Leonardo was sentenced to be deported for being a leader of the march of the unemployed miners of Pennsylvania. He was arrested by state authorities at Uniontown. His record was red. Bail was set high. Fourteen others were locked up with him, also held in terribly high bail. He was sentenced to be deported, but the I. L. D. organized a fight and won for him voluntary departure to the Soviet Union. Pretty Elsie, whom he met and married while working in Pennsylvania, was going with him.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

## INTERNATIONAL THEATRE

By PASCUAL

The struggle for a Revolutionary theatre embodying the principles of the class struggle is the theme of the International Theatre magazine, number 4 of which can now be obtained.

Photogrophs of scenes are freely used to illustrate the text. Almost a dozen striking pictures, for example, are used to supplement an article on the Japanese revolutionary theatre. Some splendid photographs of eight different plays are used for the article on the Moscow theatre.

The text is occasionally uneven, but that is because there is so much to be said in one number due to the irregularity of the magazine's appearance. Anyone interested in the theatre, whether on the bourgeois professional stage, or in a revolutionary group, will find the magazine unusually stimulating. It presents a forecast of what the American theatre may develop into, through the strength of the rising revolutionary theatre.

Lunacharsky's article on Stanislavsky is well worth any reader's attention. (Anatole Lunacharsky recently appointed ambassador to Spain, is a noted Soviet literary critic). He takes the occasion of Stanislavsky's seventieth birthday to trace the influence of this impressive figure on the Russian theatre, past and present.

A biography of Stanislavsky is to be found in another article. There are essays on the Piscator theatre, the International Repertoire, the Theatre of the Soviet Union and a number of others. The magazine sells for 15 cents and may be obtained at the Workers Bookshop or at the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St.

Readers will be interested to hear what John D. Rockefeller, Jr., one of America's most brutal exploiters of the working-class, has to say about the N. R. A. He can be heard over the WABC-Columbia chain on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. This is reported to be his first radio address.

* * *

One of our readers writes: "Your radio programs are good, but you omit the only station with worthwhile working class programs. I refer to WEVD. We may not agree with their point of view, but no other station equals theirs in intellectual output."

In almost the same breath our reader says "we may not agree with their point of view" and speaks of WEVD's "worthwhile working-class programs." If anyone who heard Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of "The Nation" when he spoke "On Helping the Government" (!) over WEVD at 8.15 p. m. yesterday, can still refer to this station as one "with worthwhile working class programs" something is wrong somewhere.

* * *

### TODAY'S PROGRAMS

**WEAF—660 Kc.**

7:00—Mountaineers Music.
7:15—Olga Albani, Soprano.
7:30—Lum and Abner.
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists.
9:00—Captain Henry's Show Boat: Lanny Ross, Tenor; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Thibault, Baritone, and Others.
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator; Al Jolson, Songs.
11:00—Scotti Orch.
11:15—Football, East vs. West, Soldier Field, Chicago.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Fisher Orch.
12:30—Dance Orch.

* * *

**WOR—710 Kc.**

7:00—Sports—Ford Frick.
7:15—Ronnie and Van, Songs.
7:30—Lowland Singers.
7:45—Variety Musicale.
8:00—Radio Forum.
8:30—Dion Kennedy, Organ.
9:00—Gordon Graham, Baritone; Ohman and Arden, Piano Duo.
9:15—Horatius at the Bridge Table—Sketch
9:30—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo.
9:45—Percy Waxman—Talk.
10:00—Pinochle Club Singers.
10:15—Current Events—Harlen Eugene Read.
10:30—Trim Orch.
11:00—Time; Weather.
11:02—Lown Orch.
11:30—Coleman Orch.
12:00—Cutler Orch.

* * *

**WJZ—760 Kc.**

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Littau Orch.; Florence Wightman, Harp; Arture Laar, Flute.
7:45—Tune Detective Sigmund Spaeth.
8:00—Capt. Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
8:30—John Fogarty, Tenor
8:45—Rollickers Quartet
9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch.
9:30—King Orch
10:00—Canadian Exchange Program.
10:30—Archer Gibson, Organ; Mixed Chorus
11:00—Jester Trio.
11:15—Great Star Clouds of the South — Robert H. Baker, Harvard Observatory.
11:30—U. S. Army Band.
12:00—Holst Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

* * *

**WABC—860 Kc**

7:00—Morton Downey, Tenor.
7:15—NRA Talk.
7:20—Dance Orch.
7:30—Road Reporter.
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Variety Musicale.
8:30—Dramatic Guild Play—de Maupassant's Lilis Lala.
9:00—Warnow Orch.; Gertrude Nissen, Songs Melodeers Quartet.
9:30—U. S. Marine Band.
10:00—Deep River Orch.
10:30—Belasco Orch.; Sports—Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel, Songs.
10:45—Gladys Rice, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor.
11:30—NRA Program.
11:45—Martin Orch.
12:00—Gray Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Hamo Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

# TODAY'S FILM

***Katharine Hepburn Gives Fascinating Performance In "Morning Glory"***

The barker outside the Music Hall Theatre informed me that the long lines of well-dressed ladies waiting to buy tickets for this film were all friends and admirers of the great Hepburn, the reigning favorite among people in the know. Know what, I asked demurely, but he didn't hear me. This was my first trip to Radio City, but by outmaneuvering a whole regiment of ushers I was able to get a seat in the Mezzanine on a pass good only for the Balcony. Before I say anything about the picture I want to talk about the lobby of the Music Hall. Its big—that lobby. Now for the picture!

"Morning Glory" sure enough features Hepburn, who does contribute a fascinating performance as a Shakespeherian-schooled-stage-struck actress who is convinced of her genius when no one else is, opposes marriage because it interferes with serious work, likes Molnar's plays, receives friendly letters from G. B. Shaw, insists on playing Hamlet after a glass of champagne, and who in spite of these and other odds against her, finally makes good in a bad play on Broadway.

The picture itself is the usual fairy-tale about the theatre, including the well known last moment breakdown of the "falling star" which paves the way for the meteoric rise of the understudy (Hepburn). This gag never fails to have its effect upon unsuspecting movie goers. There is also the gentle Shakespeherian scholar who played with Booth and who remembers Ellen Terry and (ah) Bernhardt—and young sophisticated playwright who believes Molnar epitomizes for him the finer things of life. And so forth.

What is a Morning Glory, you will ask? An M. G. is the name given to actresses who shine gloriously the first night of their debut and then for some reason or other begin to lose lustre continuously thereafter—until—. But judging from the remarks of Hepburn's admirers and they are legion, she need have no fear of becoming an M. G. at least for a while! —DAVID PLATT.

## Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
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Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:00
Janet Gaynor — Warner Baxter
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RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. Now
LORETTA YOUNG and RICARDO CORTEZ
in "MIDNIGHT MARY"
also Victor McLAGLEN and Lois WILSON
in "LAUGHING AT LIFE"

## Music

***"Carmen" and "Il Trovatore" To Be Given at Stadium***

The Lewisohn Stadium season will be extended to permit the production of two post-season performances of opera, according to an announcement sent out yesterday. The unexpected demand for tickets for the performance of "Madame Butterfly" on Tuesday night was given as the reason.

The two operas to be sung are "Carmen" this evening and "Il Trovatore" on Friday evening. In the event of rain, the performances will be postponed to Saturday and Sunday evenings. Giuseppe Bamboschek will conduct and the orchestra will be that of the Metropolitan Opera, and the ballet will be under the direction of Martha Henkel.

MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St.
Special Gala performance of "CARMEN"
GIUSEPPE BAMBOSCHEK, Conductor
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00. (Circle 7-2272)

Continue the 6 and 8 Page DAILY WORKER

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# OPEN REVOLT BREWING AGAINST LEADERSHIP AT YPSL NATIONAL MEETING

## Left Wing Statement Attacks League and S.P. Heads, Prepares Program of United Action With Revolutionary Organizations

**NEW YORK.—The National Convention of the Young People's Socialist League will meet next Sunday in Reading, Pa., to meet a powerful opposition to the policy of splitting and sabotage of struggle of its leadership.**

**A series of expulsions, suspensions, intimidations and other disciplinary measures in many parts of the country in the past year against members** who took part in united actions of the unemployed, for defense, and against war has created a broad movement of revolt in the ranks.

An organized section of the revolting elements will bring before the congress a statement sharply criticizing the Socialist Party and Y. P. S. L. leadership, and putting forward a program of united struggle of all youth organizations of the working class.

**"Socialist Parties Try to Split Working Class."**

Pointing to the unprecedented situation of working class youth in the fourth year of the capitalist crisis, denied jobs and relief, suffering wage cuts, facing the growing danger of imperialist war, the statement declares that "unquestionably the burning need of the hour is unity on a program of struggle.

"Let us face the truth", it continues. "Instead of coming out boldly with such a program, the overwhelming majority of the Social Democratic Parties are still pursuing their old compromising tactics. Instead of trying to unify the working class they are doing all they can to split it.

"The German Social Democracy has again given evidence of the bankruptcy of a reformist policy by its betrayal in the face of the Nazi coup. A majority of the socialist Reichstag deputies voted to support Hitler. The socialist press, in a large measure, went over to Hitler, including the 'Vorwaerts', the central organ. The socialist heads of the trade unions turned over their organizations and offered to co-operate with fascism . . .

**U. S. Party Sabotages Struggle.**

"In our country, the Party national executive committee sabotaged the Free Tom Mooney Congress, and has exercised its authority to prevent socialists from participating in any kind of united struggle. In Chicago, Karl Borders knifed the Federation of Unemployed Workers Leagues, which he organized, because the delegates at the national convention of the Leagues came out flat-footedly for united action. This splitting tactic is approved by the national office of the Party. The New Leader, which represents the official opinion of the Party, supports the compromising European Social Democratic Parties, and now backs racketeering A. F. of L. unions against the revolutionary trade unions.

**Question Leaders Sincerity.**

"The leadership of the Y. P. S. L. opposes unity on the ground that the Communists are not sincere in their appeals for the united front. We, who have been active in united actions, who see through the splitting tactics of the Y.P.S.L. National Committee, know that those who were in the struggle were the ones who were sincere. When we see the national leadership of the Y.P.S.L. in actual struggle, then we will believe their sincerity. It is **action** and not easily spoken words or maneuvers which prove the sincerity of a working class organization.

"As against this, we have the knowledge that the **membership** of the S. P. and Y.P.S.L. in numerous instances, from Boston to California, are not only supporting the united front, but also participating in united front actions.

**S. P. Campaign of Terror.**

"Added to all this, a campaign of terror, intimidation, slander and even expulsion has been carried on against those left wingers who dared raise their voices against these false policies. In Chicago four leading comrades of the Y.P.S.L. and S. P. were expelled by the S. P. executive for fighting for the united front. The four comrades expelled were Ed. Weiner, Sol Larks, Sylvia Arnstein, and Lila Wolman. Later the entire city organization of the Chicago Y. P. S. L. had its charters suspended and a majority of the members were expelled without any kind of trial because they refused to recognize the expulsion of the four.

"George Smerkin, national secretary of the League, was arbitrarily removed from his post, to which he had been elected by the unanimous vote of the Y. P. S. L. convention, and was later expelled from the Party and Y.P.S.L. for a determined stand for unity and against false policy."

The statement continues with an account of expulsions for the same reason in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Southern Illinois, New York, Los Angeles, Bridgeport, Conn., and elsewhere.

**Offers Program of Struggle.**

The statement calls for mobilization against these expulsions by carrying out a struggle around the following program:

**"1. United front action with the Young Communist League and other working class organizations on the basis of the following points:**

**"a) Against wage cuts and speed-up; for wage increases.**

**"b) Against discrimination of youth and apprentices in the N.R.A. codes.**

**"c) For unemployment insurance and immediate relief; against reforestation camps.**

**"d) Against imperialist war and fascism; for the defense of the Soviet Union and for immediate support of the U. S. Congress Against War and the Paris Youth Congress Against War.**

**"e) For the freedom of Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, and all class war prisoners."**

**The statement proposes discussion in every party branch and circle around these points, and calls for the election of delegates to the convention on the basis of this program.**

The statement is signed by the following individuals and circles:

**Signers of Statement:**

George Smerkin — National Secretary, YPSL (removed); Ed Weiner—City Secretary, Chicago YPSL; Sol Larks—Industrial Director, Chicago YPSL; Sylvia Arnstein—Junior Director, Chicago YPSL; Sue Gold—Member, 6th Cong. Dist., Br. Chicago SP; Sarah Sherman—Member, 6th Cong. Dist. Br. Chicago SP; Chicago YPSL Circle No. 1; Chicago YPSL Circle No. 4; Chicago YPSL Circle No. 7; Chicago YPSL Circle No. 8; Chicago YPSL Northwest Junior Circle; Wilfred Willetie, State Exec. Comm., Wisconsin YPSL; Victor Berger Circle, Milwaukee YPSL—Gaylor Burkhardt, Secretary; Sol Reif—Educational Director, Milwaukee YPSL; Harold Schrubbe—Organizer, Aurora Circle, Milwaukee YPSL; Harold Christoffel—State Educational Director, Wisconsin YPSL; Nick Wambach—North Side Circle, Milwaukee, YPSL; Ethyl Schultz—Milwaukee YPSL; Seymour Landau—Secretary Fifth Dist. Br., Bridgeport SP; Maurice Zucker—Secretary Bridgeport YPSL; Richard Farber—Org., Hartford YPSL; George Brunswick—Rec. Secretary, Hartford YPSL; Paul Wicks—Member, State Exec. Comm., Mass. SP; Leslie Richards—Member State Exec. Comm., Mass. SP; Thomas Burns—Organizer, Holyoke YPSL; Goldie Ewelg—St. Louis YPSL; Alex Fraser—Member State Exec. Comm., Illinois SP; Bill Frame—Gillespie, Illinois SP; Taylor, Springs YPSL—Bruno Ferrari, Secretary; Harold Stephenson — Springfield, Ill. SP; George Bolton, Secretary Virden, Ill. SP; John Lopshansky—Nokomis, Ill. SP; Flo Wyle—Los Angeles YPSL; Leon Dickman—San Diego YPSL; Joe Zamecos—Los Angeles YPSL; Gertrude Krupp—New York YPSL; Harry Fisher — New York YPSL; Hugo De Gregory—Sec. Exec. Comm., Valley Federation, YPSL; Lewis Zerlin—Exec. Sec. Comm., 25th Ward Br., Cleveland SP; Esther Levins — City Sec'y, Organizer, Cleveland, YPSL; Harold Katz—Cleveland YPSL; George Chase — Cleveland YPSL; Pearl Weiner — Junior Sponsor, Cleveland YPSL; Leo Perry — Sec. Circle 8 and Member City Exec. Comm., Cleveland YPSL; Mamie Margolis—Member City Exec. Comm., Cleveland YPSL; Abe Rubin—Sec. Hartford SP; Joseph Gordon—Hartford SP; Phil Menochel — Hartford YPSL; Morris Gorman—Washington, D. C. SP and Convenor Continental Congress; L. C. Farrar—Washington, D. C. SP; Eleanor Nelson—Member Exec. Comm., Washington, D. C. SP; Bernard Mishkin—Lancaster, Pa. YPSL; Bernard Finestone—New York YPSL; Lila Wolman—Chicago YPSL.

## YPSL Left Wing Meets in Reading Friday Morning

**READING, Pa.—All left-wing delegates and sympathizers at the National Convention of the Young People's Socialist League are called to attend a preliminary conference here at 10 a. m. Friday, August 25. They are asked to report at the Slovak Home Association, 220 South Sixth St., Reading.**

## Young Socialists Join World Youth Anti-War Congress

### Groups in N. Africa, Austria Elect Delegates

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Reports are daily reaching the Initiating Committee of the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism, which opens in Paris, September 22, of further organizations from various countries which will take part in the Congress.

Three groups of the Austrian "Socialist Working Youth" organization have elected delegates. A bourgeois sport organization of Gratz, Austria, is sending a delegate.

The Independent Association of Technical Students of Tirana, Albania, has telegraphed its affiliation to the movement

The youth section of the liberal-constitutional party of Tunis, North Africa with 5,000 members, will have delegates. The Scialist and Communist youth organizations of Tunis have already elected their representatives.

## Worker-Sportsmen to Help Anti-War Meets

NEW YORK.—The Labor Sports Union has received word from the Red Sport International, of which it is the American section, that the worker-sportsmen of Europe are taking an active part in the preparations for the World Anti-War Youth Congress, scheduled to open in Paris on September 22. Cycling groups from neighboring countries and from several provinces of France will converge on Paris for the opening of the Congress, and demonstration marathons will be staged to popularize the event.

The Labor Sports Union has urged all its districts and clubs to participate in the local committees that are preparing both for the U. S. Congress Against War and for the Paris Anti-War Youth Congress, and to organize local sport actions, such as bicycle groups and street runs to popularize these events. Clubs have been urged also to send delegates to the U. S. Anti-War Congress.

**To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.**

THE SACRIFICE — By Burck

# DRIVE OPENS LABOR DAY FOR WORKERS INSURANCE BILL THROUGHOUT NATION

## State, Local Legislatures to Be Petitioned to Pass Measure Pending Federal Enactment

### To Be Answer to Roosevelt's "Human Needs" Conference Which Opens 4 Days Later

**NEW YORK.—Labor Day, September 4, will mark the official opening of Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill drives throughout the nation. Signature lists will be circulated in shops and townships demanding legislatures put the bill into effect pending enactment by the U. S. Congress.**

**On September 8, President Roosevelt will open the "Human Needs"** conference at Washington. Newton D. Baker, war secretary under Wilson, is chairman of this war-time like drive to be made in every village and city of the country to save the bankers the expense of caring for the unemployed.

Under the emotional appeal of "Human Needs" employed workers, suffering themselves from Roosevelt's Slavery Act, with its wage cuts and speed-up, will be forced to support the millions of unemployed workers.

The answer to the former war secretary and the president must be an overwhelming demand at local and state legislatures throughout the country for Unemployment Insurance; full average wages for adult unemployed each week; $3 a week for each dependent. The money for this fund is to be raised from a steep tax on all incomes above $5000 a year and from the war funds.

Only this bill can guaranty a measure of security against starvation. As a worker writes in from Elyria, a very small town" in Ohio, "If we don't force this government to grant us unemployment insurance, we'll be dropping in our tracks from starvation, for unemployment is steadily on the increase, and by this winter things are going to be terrible."

About 3 thousand signature lists have been distributed through the National Committee of Unemployed Councils. Ten times this number must be sent throughout the country so that they can be signed in the factories and at the mass demonstrations and meetings to be held on Labor Day, when the campaign begins.

## Works 16 Hours for $1.25 in Cleveland

**CLEVELAND, O.—Joe Caropisco had to work at the Friendly Inn at 3754 Woodland Ave. for 16 hours and then was paid off with a free street car pass worth $1.25. In addition to this the charity gives him $4.75 per week. Caropisco has a family of five.**

## Vets In Labor Camps Fight Fires

### Forming Action Committees to Fight Slave Conditions

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Veterans who did not succeed in gaining admission to the Reforestration Camps will be interested in what is going on in one Veteran Camp in California.

A stiff prog m is being forced on these ex-servicemen who long ago learned the lessons of discipline and hardships, and who would be the last ones to complain at hardship of any kind they felt was necessary.

In former years, when the unemployed sometimes found a few days work fighting forest fires at the princely wages of four bucks a day. This work was acceptable even if dangerous. Today, the C. C. C. camps are the goats for the Brain Trust Economists. They write that they are kept long hours fighting fires at the same rate of one dollar a day, and that they have not been able to return to camp for periods running into days meanwhile living on scant supplies of sandwiches.

In one camp, a veteran writes that they are forming committees of action to protest against these slavery conditions.

—Veteran Correspondent.

## Irish Fascists Plan to Re-organize as Ban Is Put on Blue Shirts

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—The Fascist National Guard was outlawed by decree of the Free State government last night, and a special military tribunal was set up to try all charges under the resurrected Public Safety Act.

All members of the blue-shirt organization who do not publicly resign are liable to trial before a court which has power of life and death. General Owen O'Duffy, leader of the Fascists, said he would launch his organization again as a legal political party.

The prohibition thus will not check the development of Fascism in Ireland. At the same time the military tribunal is given jurisdiction over all acts "inimical to the state," and can be used as a weapon against all revolutionary organizations.

## Organizer Released By Mass Pressure In Mitchell, So. Dak.

### Force Mayor to Draw New Relief Plan With Labor League

MITCHELL, S. D.—Mass pressure of several hundred workers forced the release last Saturday of Paul Sidler, organizer for the state conference of the unemployed. Sidler was arrested on a vagrancy charge Friday night as he was returning from a committee meeting of the Davisen County Labor League.

The indignant workers and farmers gathered at the City Hall and not only forced Sidler's immediate release, but compelled the Major's promise to appoint a committee to meet with the Labor League to draw up a new plan for handling the county relief.

## 1500 Demonstrate In Denver Legislature

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23.—Mass pressure of 1,500 militant workers crowded into the state legislative chambers forced the election of a special legislative committee to investigate the Denver charity racket in cooperation with the United Front. William Dietrich and D. D. Branaman spoke before the legislature. Harry I. Cohen, before the senate.

Workers in the legislature cheered both speakers. When a 10 minute recess was called they cheered and sang workers songs. After a half hour had passed the workers refused to leave the legislature. The special committee appointed as a result of the demonstration recalled Dietrich three times to have him explain to the workers that definite action is being taken.

Before the workers left, a Daily Worker salesman passed around the floor of the house and the crowd urged legislators to buy papers, booing all who refused to come across.

## 2 Families Poisoned by Charity Canned Food in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 22—Two families of workers were seriously poisoned by rotten canned fish distributed by the county charities in the weekly grocery orders. They were given first aid at the Georgia Street Hospital and later taken to the General Hospital.

The poisoned workers and their children are: Pet Gonzales, 30, of 208 North Lorens Street, his wife, Joanna, and their entire family, Jessie'a, 10, Lola, 10, and Mary, 2 years old. In the Ramirez family, Felix, 29 and Rose, 17, collapsed after eating the food. Another victim was 15 months old Gilbert Almeda.

The Relief Workers Protective Union has previously exposed these charity racksteers and their use of food canned years ago.

## Roosevelt Deceit in 'Peace' Message Admitted by Davis

### Prepares to Alibi for U. S. Arming at Conference

HYDE PARK, Aug. 23.—With America embarked on the largest naval building program in history, President Roosevelt and Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the Disarmament Conference worked out yesterday the line of the American representatives at the Conference.

Davis said the American program could not be called "arming," since it remains within the limits of the naval treaties. Roosevelt's spectacular telegrams to the heads of all governments last spring, proposing an end of all aggression, however, "are predicated on a virtually disarmed world," he said, thus admitting the conscious deception of Roosevelt's message.

The program by which America seeks to take leadership at the coming conference is no longer any kind of disarmament, Davis declared, but merely the international supervision of armament manufacture.

Davis added that he and the president were encouraged by the sharp political conflicts raging in Europe. He explained his notion that under such condtions disarmament would be "easier to accomplish."

## Gandhi is Released; Breaks Hunger Strike

POONA, India, Aug. 23.—Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, was unconditionally released by the government today, and broke his eight-day hunger strike. He was taken in an ambulance to a private home.

## *Nazis Raise War Fever, Build Strategic Railway*

### Baden Population Sabotages Anti-Aircraft Drill—Bomb-shaped Monument to Be Unveiled Next Sunday in Berlin

**BERLIN, Aug. 23.—While the Nazis throughout Germany are carrying out an intense campaign of training and "moral preparation" for war, a new strategic railway to the Polish border is being built in Pomerania.**

**A new railway line is being built over the Oder river South of Stettin, which will make it possible for troops to be thrown toward the Northern** frontier of the Polish corridor more rapidly than along the main Berlin-Stettin-Danzig-Stolp line. This line is being built by forced labor as part of the Nazi "work scheme" program.

At Horst Wessel Platz, Berlin, a monument in the shape of an aerial bomb will be unveiled next Sunday. The Minister of Aviation will speak at the ceremony.

Elaborate training in preparation for gas and air bombing attacks is being carred on, and every district is supposed to have its organized and equipped "gas squads."

At a recent "anti-aircraft rehearsal" in Waldshut, Tiengen, Degern, and Albruck dists. in Baden, however, the population carried on mass sabotage of the event. All electric lights were put out, according to order, but everyone ostentatiously lit candles, and even bonfires, in the streets.

The streets were crowded, although everyone had been ordered indoors. The sabotage was on such a broad scale that the police and Storm Troop squds were helpless.

A call to Germans to arm against the "rising tide of color" was made before a meeing of the German Labor Front in Danzig yesterday by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's "private Foreign Minister."

"The new German man will be a fighter," Rosenberg declared. "The veneration of the heroic will penetrate everything. It will seize poetry and set a new task for science."

## Japanese Unionists Support Shanghai Anti-War Congress

### Peasants, Workers, Writers to Be Delegates from Japan

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—Many workers' and peasants' organizations, trade unions, and well-known writers will take part in the Asiatic Congress Against War which opens in Shanghai September 3.

Among the Japanese organizations which are preparing to send delegates are the Peasants' League, the reformist and the revolutionary trade union opposition groups, the Anti-Imperialist League, the Proletarian Culture Association, and the Federation of Workers' Cooperative Societies, factory groups in Fonkagaba, Jonan, Jasei and other cities, workers' sport organizations, and the Tokio Association of Small Tradesmen.

Among the well-known writers who have joined the anti-war movement are Akita, Fuyimori, Kinosita Sasaki, Kokota and others.

## Jewish Memorial to Hindenburg Is Refused by Envoy

### Letter Points to Nazi Acts Against German Constitution

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington has refused to transmit to President Paul von Hindenburg an open letter addressed to the German president by the American Jewish Congress, protesting against the treatment of Jews in Germany.

This fact was confirmed today by Bernard D. Deutsch, presirent of the Congress, who said he had written to Luther charging that Hindenburg was held prisoner by the Nazis.

The memorial recites many instances of murder, torture and persecution of Jews, and refers to the provisions of the Weimar constitution which are violated by these acts.

Deutsch said another copy had been sent direct to Hindenburg.

## Nazis Seize, Question Soviet Correspondent

BERLIN. — For the second time since Hitler came to power, Chernyak, Berlin correspondent of the Moscow "Pravda" was arrested on Aug. 12, and taken to the headquarters of the secret police.

When the Soviet embassy protested, the Foreign Ministry declared that Cherniyak "had not been arrested, but only taken to police headquarters to be questioned."

He was released after three and a half hours, but all his files were confiscated.

# *Vern Smith Is New "Daily" Correspondent in U. S. S. R.*

### Veteran Staff Member Has Long Record of Service In American Revolutionary Labor Movement; Was Jailed In Kentucky While "Daily" Correspondent

By SENDER GARLIN

Vern Smith, veteran member of the Daily Worker staff and active for years in the American revolutionary labor movement, has arrived in Moscow, U.S.S.R., and soon assumes his duties as Soviet correspondent for the "Daily."

He will send regular cable-dispatches and mail correspondence not only from the Soviet capital, but also from various parts of the U. S. S. R., which he will visit from time to time.

He succeeds Nathaniel Buchwald, who will return to the United States as soon as Smith begins active work for the Daily Worker.

**Active In Strikes**

Last year Smith was the Daily Worker correspondent in Kentucky during the Harlan County mine strike. Arrested along with a number of strike organizers and relief workers, Smith served four months in the Harlan County jail, the last 31 days in solitary confinement for writing articles for the labor press.

Smith and his companions were several times threatened with lynching during their confinement in jail. Brought before Judge ("Baby-Face") Jones on charges of criminal syndicalism, Smith virtually put the judge on the witness stand and boldly exposed the judge as a coal operator and a bitter enemy of unionism.

**Varied Experiences**

A native American, Smith began his revolutionary career while still a youth. Since that time he has worked in the oil fields, as a laborer on a road gang, and as a clerical worker for metal mining companies in Nevada. During the imperialist war he was a second lieutenant of infantry in the Officers' Reserve, but was never ordered into active service.

Had Smith, during his revolutionary activities, been told by an American hundred percenter that he ought to go back "to where he came from," he might have retorted that his ancestors fought in all the wars—for the colonists in the American Revolution of 1776, and on the side of the North in the Civil War.

**Lived On Farm**

His father—now a dairy farmer in the San Joaquin Valley in California—came to the coast soon after the gold rush of 1849. Smith's early life was spent on a farm, which he left at the age of 20 because "my folks had four children and the farm wouldn't support so many."

A short time later he entered the University of California, working his way through by waiting on tables and coaching Chinese students. Becoming prominent on the campus as secretary-president of the Cosmopolitan Club—an office which he held for three years—Smith was framed up because of his fight for the rights of Oriental students and was refused his diploma upon graduation. A short time later he received a B.A. degree in Economics.

His earliest activity in the labor movement dates from his participation in the Wheatland Hopfields defense, when Ford and Suhr were framed up for their activity in the strike.

"I was in a concrete gang, building a highway in Ventura County, California, when news of the Mooney case arrived in 1916, and I joined a

VERN SMITH

short-lived defense committee there."

Smith's first direct labor connections from an organizational viewpoint was with the I. W. W., which he joined in 1921 as a member of the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, while he was working in the Kansas wheatfields. He was then in his twenties. Later he followed the harvest to the Canadian border, then rode over the hump to Seattle, where he became the editor of the "Industrial Worker," the Wobbly paper in Seattle.

"Around about that time," Smith told the writer, "I read Marx's 'Capital' and decided that the Communists probably had the right idea, and joined the Marxian Club. This club was a legal group in Seattle under the influence of the underground Communist Parties. I never got into the underground movement, but went with the club into the Workers' Party when the club joined the Party in a body immediately after the organization of the Workers' Party."

When the I. W. W. turned against the Bolshevik Revolution and the Communists in 1922, Smith remained in the Wobblies, under orders of the leaders of the Workers' Party in Seattle. The following year Smith did valuable publicity work in the general strike of the lumber workers and in the marine strikes.

**Fought Anti-Soviet Elements**

Smith continued as editor of the "Industrial Worker" until 1923, and at the same time taught economics in the Seattle Labor College. The college was dominated by a Seattle lawyer, Mark Litchman, since out of the Party and now a "tired radical."

In June, 1923, Smith was ordered to Chicago by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. and made editor of "Industrial Solidarity."

Shortly after his arrival in Chicago, he made contact with Communist leaders and became a member of the Red International Affiliation Committee, whose task it was to hinder anti-Communist and anti-U. S. S. R. activity of the I. W. W.

When the Emergency Program split was looming and the G. E. B. was evenly tied and unable to act on anything, Smith, as editor of "Industrial Solidarity," published exposures of Burns spying in labor organizations while Burns was head of the U. S. Secret Service of the Department of Justice. "The Emergency Program crowd was opposed to the publication of this expose," Smith explained, "on the ground that this would constitute political action."

Smith was "exposed" as a Communist in 1926 and fired as editor of "Industrial Solidarity" by a special, hurriedly summoned meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W.

**With "Daily" Since 1926**

Called to the staff of the Daily Worker, then being published in Chicago under the joint editorship of Bill Dunne and the late J. Louis Engdahl, Smith remained on the paper only a few weeks before the Party sent him to Springfield to edit the 'Illinois Miner," then in charge of Oscar Ameringer. While working on this publication, Smith also got out the first issue of the miners' left wing paper. Ameringer a short time afterward deserted the Brophy-Hapgood progressive movement when Fishwick patched up his fight with John L. Lewis, and Smith was summarily fired from the "Illinois Miner."

He returned to the Daily Worker and came with it to New York when the Party headquarters as well as the paper were removed East early in 1927. Smith remained on the "Daily" ever since. His specialty was general labor news and his encyclopaedic knowledge about the history of the American labor movement gave authority and substance to his work on the paper. For seven months during 1929 Smith was editor of "Labor Unity," official organ of the Trade Union Unity League.

Smith's varied background will thus enable him to write on Soviet life from the viewpoint of an American worker.